

JUNE 1951

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

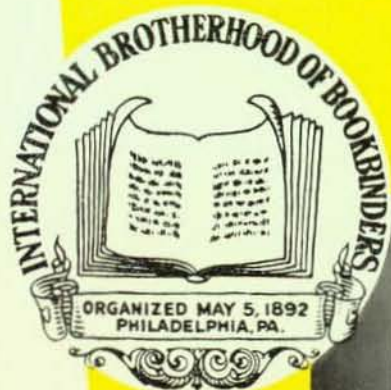
AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



Spotlight on a City
INDIANAPOLIS

I.B.E.W. *Salutes the*

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS



JOHN B. HAGGERTY
President



JOSEPH DENNY
Secretary-Treasurer

Since its birth in 1892, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has fought a continuing battle to gain better wages and working conditions for its members. When the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in 1898 it had a membership of 2,500, consisting primarily of workers employed in the actual binding of books. As the International grew, the union broadened its jurisdiction to cover waxing machine operators, envelope, calendar, specialty and novelty workers and others employed in various related operations.

Today the membership totals 50,000 and, under the leadership of John B. Haggerty, its president for the past 26 years, the IBB has obtained for its members wages and benefits comparable with those of other printing craftsmen. The union's secretary-treasurer, Joseph Denny, was elected without opposition in January of this year. The Journal is privileged to salute this vigorous union, representing a craft that has contributed so much to the arts and civilization.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

Volume 50, No. 6

June, 1951

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SPOTLIGHT ON A CITY



INDIANAPOLIS

CROSSROADS of America," that's what they call Indianapolis, and it's true, for perhaps of all our cities, it is the one that presents the most typical cross section of all that makes up this wonderful country of ours. If the Creator had taken a huge mixing bowl and put into it the things that make America great—farms and factories and the people who make them go, sports and politics, folklore and history and tradition, stores and streets and monuments, music and poetry, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners—if He had taken them all, mixed them thoroughly and then sprinkled them out in the middle of our country, the result could well have been Indianapolis. It is a great town-city, combining some of the best elements of a big metropolis with the homey qualities of a country town and embracing many, many fine people within its limits. It is with pleasure and pride that the JOURNAL spotlights Indianapolis this month.

To begin with, Indianapolis is

the capital of Indiana. It is located in almost the exact center of the State and within 40 miles of the center of population of the United States. It is the largest city in the state and the second largest capital city in the country.

Agricultural Area

Indiana is right in the heart of a large agricultural district of the Middle West and its business activities are about evenly divided between agriculture and industry. Almost unlimited supplies of steam coal are within 40 or 50 miles of Indianapolis, providing inexpensive fuel for industrial purposes—and there is plenty of industry there—some 900 industries manufacture more than 1,200 different commodities. Indianapolis is one of the country's most important livestock markets. It is the second largest city in the world not located on navigable water. The city covers 54 square miles and population of the metropolitan area is over 500,000. Sixteen railroad lines serve Indianapolis and it has been

known for years as the largest interurban center in the world. It has five airports, the Municipal Airport being one of the largest and best equipped in the country.

The visitor to Indianapolis receives a first impression of spaciousness. There are fewer tall buildings than in other cities of comparable size and thus it appears to be spread out. Streets are broad. There is a calm, unrushed air about the metropolis that one expects from cities farther south, and yet there is a general attitude of competence that one associates with cities farther north. As one proud citizen expressed it, "We don't hurry but we get things done in Indianapolis."

There you have a brief picture of Indianapolis as it exists today. Now for a word or two about her history. One hundred and thirty years ago Indianapolis was a lone cabin in a virgin forest. How it came to be a vitally important industrial city in the midst of a rich agricultural area and how it came to have half a million Hoosier citizens, is the interesting success story of the head city of the Hoosier state.

First off, people always want to know how Indianaians came by that name which is universal to them everywhere—Hoosiers. And the odd part of it is "no one rightly knows." The dictionaries and encyclopedias say "Hoosier is a name applied to inhabitants of the State of Indiana. Its origin is unknown."

After some research, however,

we turned up an explanation. We can't vouch for its authenticity but it certainly sounds logical.

It seems that each spring when the spring rains swelled their waters, the men of Indiana loaded barges with cattle and hogs and floated them down to Louisiana where there was a ready market. And one day when they were docking their boats at Natchez, known to be a "tough" town, a group of local boys shouted at them derisively, "Well look at the bunch of Hoozers!" "Hoozer" was a common term in the South, meaning some one green and gawky. In spite of its rather degrading origin, the name stuck and natives of Indiana today are proud to be called Hoosiers.

The first settlers of the area now known as Indianapolis were George Pogue and John McCormick and their families. These men built their cabins about a mile apart at the point where Fall Creek and White River meet. Indian settlements were near by. By the end of the summer, a dozen or more cabins had sprung up in the same area, and fur traders and other travelers called the spot the Fall Creek settlement.

Capital Moved

The original capital of the State of Indiana was Corydon, but in January 1820, the state legislature decided to move the capital site to a location in the center of the State. In June of that year they decided on the Fall Creek site. A name had to be selected and from several names presented, *Indianapolis* (Indiana plus *polis*, Greek for city) suggested by Jeremiah Sullivan, Judge of the Supreme Court, was chosen with little opposition.

In that same year Alexander Ralston, who had assisted Major L'Enfant in laying out the City of Washington, D. C., was appointed to lay out this new city on what was then a western frontier. The L'Enfant influence was strongly felt in the lay-out of Indianapolis which resembles our Nation's Capital in many respects.

The city plan was a combination of the "spider web" of Versailles

Below: Officers of L.U. 481: First row: George Robling, Oscar Birck, Howard Logan and Roy Creasey. Second: C. E. Creasey, William Keesler, Noble Rohling, W. J. Norton, H. M. Perkins. Third: Rex Laporte, W. E. Michael, A. J. Williams, W. W. McClain.



Right: L. U. 1225 officers: William Hillgartner and Robert W. Robbins. Second: Robert Almond and John Kissl. TV is field of L.U. 1225.



Above: L. U. 1048 officers: First row: Wm. Phillips, Norbert Osborne, John T. Ryan (President), Hazel Good, Fred Gaugel. Second row: Kenneth Lee, Harold Ralston, Ruth Dowell, William Johnson. Third row: Vance Runyon, Melvin Davidson, Thomas E. Carney and R. H. Thornburg.



Left: L. U. 784 officers: First row: J. C. McKenzie, Edward C. Botzon (president), E. W. Allen. Rear row: Orville Luse, H. B. Wood.



Above: Officers of L. U. 1393. First row: Claude Lane, Robert Trader, Clyde D. Cass, Wayne Edwards, Bernard Monnett. Second: Lewis Harvey, Hugh Hisey, Fred Hoper, Dwight Hetzner, L. E. Darling. In third row: Owen Morey, Lawrence Conrow, Gilbert Hey, Vernis Jarvis, George Passwater. Four are not shown.



Officers of L. U. 1504: First row: Mildred Smoot, Murial Lakin, Dale Mace and Ona Roll. Second row: R. F. Wilson, Thomas B. Dungan, Floy Short, Oscar Klyngenpeel and Ernest Benge.

and Thomas Jefferson's scheme of the Federal City of regular squares. The whole city was planned to revolve around the circle in the center of town where the imposing Soldiers and Sailors monument picture on our front cover now stands. Originally it was planned that the Governor's Mansion be here and a brick house was actually built, but to quote a well-known saying of the day, "Never underestimate the power of a woman." The Governor's lady thought that the circle was too public a place to hang out the family washing and refused to live there.

In 1822, Indianapolis' first newspaper was issued, the *Gazette*, and in 1825 the legislature held its first session in the New Capitol.

Trains' Advent

In 1830 the building of the National Road through Indianapolis gave further impetus to its growth and in 1836 it was incorporated as a town. In 1839 the Central Canal from Broad Ripple to Indianapolis was completed. With water power thus made available, factories were built and gristmills, woolen and paper mills sprang up. In February 1847, the first steam train entered Indianapolis on the Madison Road, an event which foreshadowed the city's development as a great railroad center. The nation's first union railroad station was opened there on Sept. 20, 1853.

As early as the outbreak of the Civil War, Indianapolis had come a very long way. Sidewalks had been completed, street improvements and gas street lights had been installed and fire and police departments were operating, and more than 100 manufacturing concerns had located there.

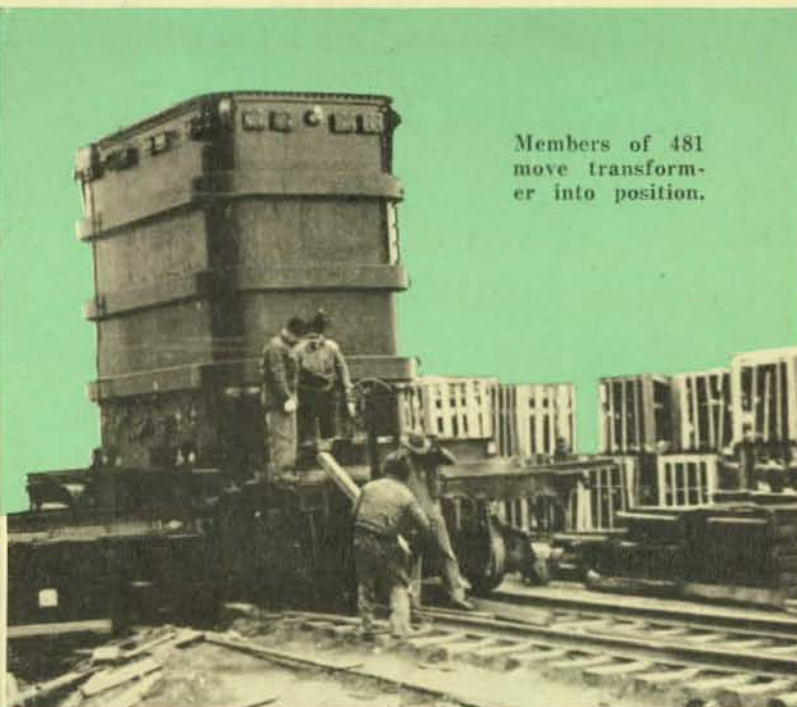
Indianapolis played a vital part in the Civil War and under its Governor Oliver P. Morton became the State recruiting headquarters.

The period from 1865 to 1873 was one of rapid growth and expansion, when the first street cars were introduced and thousands of new homes, many of them unusually fine, were built. In 1877 the belt railroad and stock yards, now the largest stock yards east of Chicago, opened for business.



Above: Pulling wire for doctors' call box at switchboard of veterans' hospital are Joe Heck, Don Toumey, L.U. 481.

Right: Jerry Griffin of L. U. 481 checks doctors' call box at new veterans' institution.



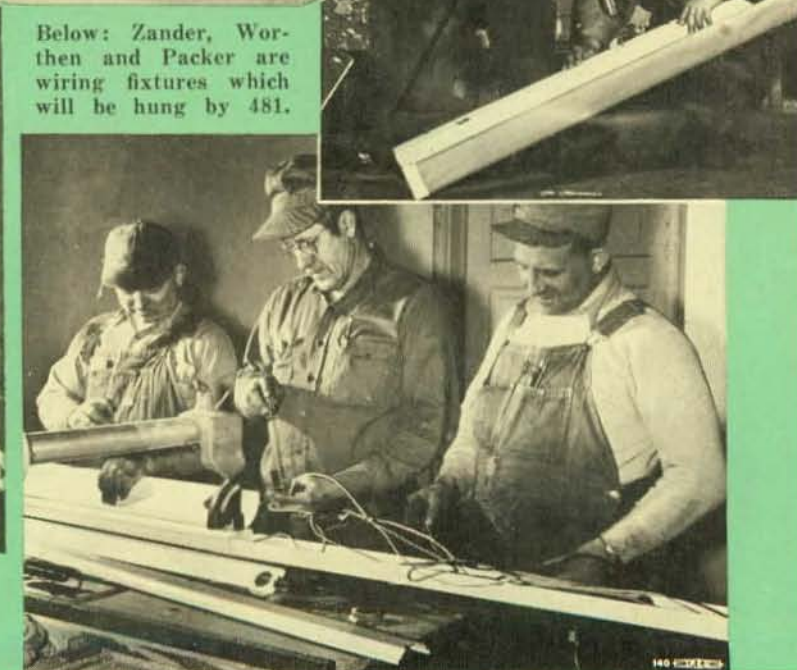
Members of 481 move transformer into position.



Below: Mike Ruddick and Joe Coffman of L. U. 481 prepare lighting for Fort Harrison.



Above: W. D. Fox, H. C. Hutcherson and J. E. Smith, all of L. U. 481, work at modernizing the Fort Harrison lighting.



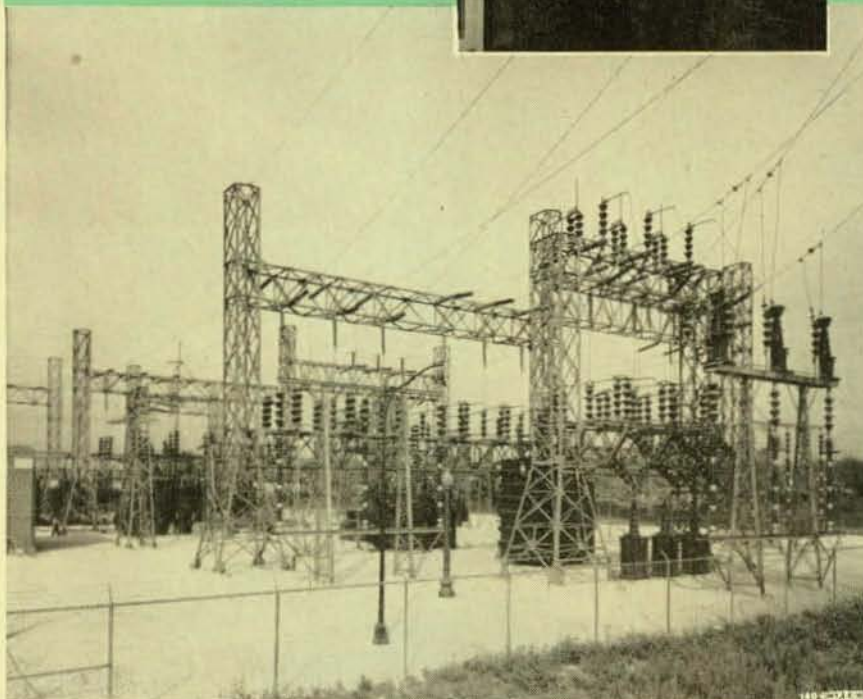
Below: Zander, Worthen and Packer are wiring fixtures which will be hung by 481.



Above: Roy Miller, L.U. 481 is given his 50-year pin and certificate by International Representative J. Johnson at a meet honoring him.

Right: A special examining light in hospital is tested by Fred Ashby of Local No. 481.

Below: Local 481 members erected 250 tons of steel at the White River generating station.



The year 1882 is a significant one for readers of this story. The first arc lights were installed in Indianapolis, in Union Station. Street lights followed in 1884.

From 1900 on, Indianapolis grew in leaps and bounds, to the buzzing metropolis and busy state capital it is today.

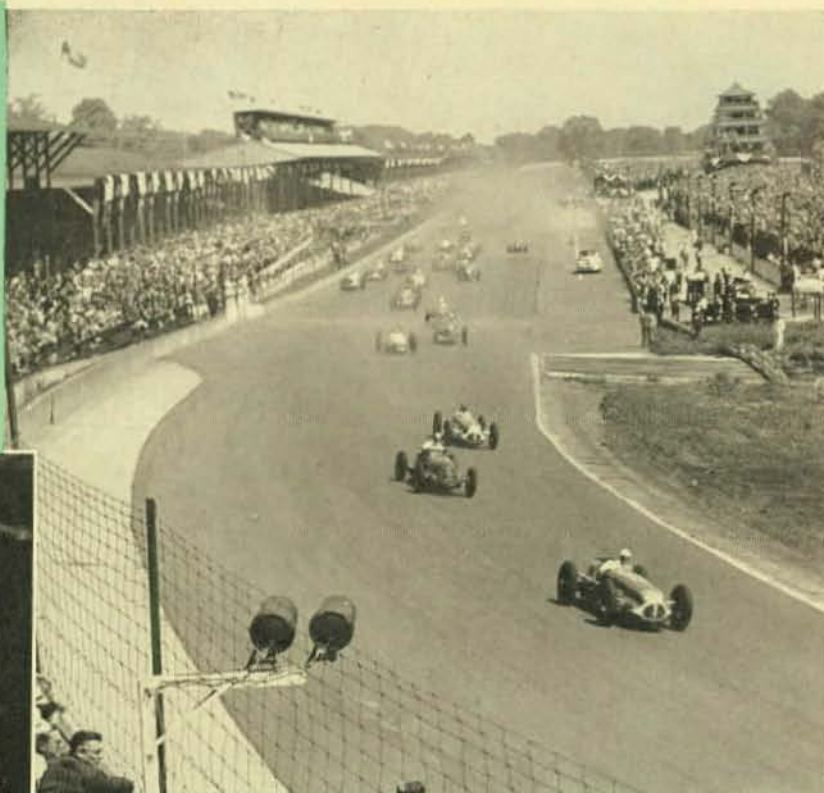
So much for a thumbnail description of Indianapolis' history. Now we should like to bring to you briefly, a little description of the points of interest to be seen in the city. These will serve in the nature of information and a guide to those who have never visited Indianapolis and a review for those who live there or have visited the metropolis and its many interesting monuments and buildings.

Towering Memorial

The outstanding point of interest and the most commanding is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument located in Monument Circle in the very heart of the city as we explained above. This is the third highest shaft in America—284½ feet—exceeded in height only by the Washington Monument and the Sam Houston Memorial in Texas. Four epochs in the history of the state are commemorated by bronze statues of representative men: George Rogers Clark, the period of the Revolution; Governor James Whitcomb, the War with Mexico; William Henry Harrison, the War of 1812 and the Battle of Tippecanoe; and Governor Oliver P. Morton, the Civil War. The monument was begun in 1887 and completed in 1901. It cost the people of Indianapolis \$600,000. Its basement houses a museum and an elevator carries visitors to an observation tower at its top.

The second most famous spot of interest in the monument line is the Indiana World War I Memorial Shrine Building. Located in Memorial Plaza, one end of which is given over to the buildings which house the national headquarters of the American Legion, the Shrine Building is the main structure in the plaza. It contains a large museum and an auditorium seating 600. Above the auditorium is located the shrine room, declared by many architects and artists to

Below: A typical railroader's portrait. This is E. W. Allen, financial secretary of Local Union No. 784.



Above: The famed Indianapolis 500-mile auto race in progress at the Speedway. Electricians are vital to the timing of famed event.

Left: A railroad electrician is pictured performing repairs on a vital fuse and switch panel of a big diesel-electric engine.

be one of the most stately and beautiful halls ever designed by man. On the south steps is located the largest sculptural bronze statue ever cast in America—entitled "Pro Patria."

Capitol Building

Of course all visitors to Indianapolis must visit the beautiful Capitol Building called the State House. It houses the chief officers of the state government from the governor right on down. It also contains the newly renovated State House and Senate Chambers with their electrical voting system recently installed by L. U. 481. This Capitol Building is truly a beautiful one. Its chief distinguishing feature adding grandeur and dignity to its appearance, is the dome, 72 feet in diameter, rising from the center to a height of 234 feet above the ground. From foundation to the roof, it is constructed of solid stone. It is a monument of Corinthian architecture worthy of the great state. However, it was not

the harmony of beauty of the architecture of the Capitol Building which impressed me most. It was the interesting museum in the basement. Down there, were all the tax offices, city and state license tag bureaus, marriage license bureaus and all the other implements of effective city government usually found in a City Hall. And interspersed were case upon case of interesting specimens of natural history—birds and animals (most of them having an Indiana habitat), there were industrial exhibits and antique collections—china, silver, needlework, firearms, flags. There was even an old homemade radio made in 1922 and donated by a Mr. Elgin. This seemed to me to be a splendid utilization of corridor space for the education and amusement of the citizens of Indiana, often compelled to wait many minutes to pay a tax bill or obtain a license. I heard one little boy in a cowboy suit who had his nose pressed hard against a case of pistols used in Revolutionary days,

call out to his mother, "Hey Mom, these guns are bigger than Hopalong Cassidy's."

Station Display

There was another place in Indianapolis where I saw space used most profitably for education. In the train concourse of the Union Railway Station is a half-million dollar display of products of many Indianapolis industries. The bored traveler, waiting between trains, finds plenty to interest him here for all the major industries of Indianapolis have colorful, instructive displays exhibited in the show cases and the visitor to Indianapolis is educated in a few short minutes to the city's widespread manufacturing enterprises. For example Allison's turbo-jet engine exhibit valued at \$20,000 never fails to fascinate visitors to the Indianapolis Union Station Industrial Exposition. Outer portions are cut away to show details of complicated working mechanism. Children are fascinated with a life-



Above: This picture is not a movie audience on Saturday night. It is only the greater part of L. U. 1048's members as assembled for meet. Right: One of the drawing cards at 1048's meetings is the door prize which is awarded. Here the drawing from plastic drum is made.



Above: L. U. 1048 members put finishing touches on RCA-TV sets.



Above: Members of L. U. 1048 on assembly line for record changers at the RCA-TV plant at Indianapolis. Below: Norbert Osborne and William Phillips of 1048 pose with children from School for Deaf, to which a television set was donated by members of the local.



Fred Gaugel, F. S. of 1048, posts members' dues in fully-equipped and modern office.



size "Elsie, the Borden Cow" animatedly chewing her cud all day long, and facilities are provided for photos to be taken with her if they wish. We were glad to see attractive exhibits of RCA-Victor and Western Electric because members of L.B.E.W. Locals 1048 and 1504 turn out the products there. This permanent exhibit in which the manufacturers change their displays often, seemed to us to be a wonderful way to "sell" a city and make a station stop an interesting experience, rather than a loss of time to be endured.

Another spot of interest not to be missed in Indianapolis is the Scottish Rite Cathedral, a masterpiece of old-world architecture with a carillon among the finest in the country.

James Whitcomb Riley's home is a hallowed spot. This Hoosier poet who turned out thousands of friendly, homely poems like "The Old Swimmin' Hole," "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," "Little Orphant Annie" and all the rest, is a revered figure to the residents of Indianapolis and his home is beautifully preserved as a shrine and visited by thousands yearly. Much that bespeaks the soul and the spirit of the fine people of this Hoosier state is to be found in the works of James Whitcomb Riley and we have brought you some of his poetry on other pages of our JOURNAL — his immortal "Kneedeep in June" and "Name of Old Glory" and "He Is Just Away." The people of Indianapolis love

for James Whitcomb Riley has been crystallized in the kind of memorial that surely, he who loved children so much, would have liked best, the James Whitcomb Riley Children's Hospital. This is one of a number of fine buildings located in the Indiana University Medical Center.

Indianapolis' other two most famous sons were President Benjamin Harrison and Booth Tarkington. Their homes are also sights of note in the Capital City.

Sign of Culture

The Public Library in any city or town, always seems to indicate something of the culture of the town. The one in Indianapolis surely speaks well for it. Well equipped and with interested, intelligent personnel to give expert assistance to visitors, it is in addition a beautiful building. In fact, the writer Suzanne LaFollette discussing the classical vogue in public buildings in *Art in America* wrote, "Paul Philippe Cret's Public Library in Indianapolis is the best Greek building in the United States."

There are many more points of interest we should describe if time would permit—the educational facilities for example, Butler University, Indiana Central College, Marian College, Indiana University's famed school of medicine and branches of its school of law, business administration and other schools are located in the university's large extension division in

Indianapolis. Purdue University conducts many important classes in its extension division there also, especially in the engineering and technical schools. The John Heron Art School and Arthur Jordan College of Music are other well known educational institutions of Indianapolis.

To even describe in briefest terms the industries of Indianapolis would take an entire magazine the size of the JOURNAL. There are some 900 of them, manufacturing more than 1,200 different products. To mention a few of the largest:

Meat packing and slaughtering firms produce products valued at more than \$180,000,000 annually. They include among others, Kingan and Company, Armour and Company and Stark Wetzel and Company.

Indianapolis is the home of one of the largest and most famous pharmaceutical manufacturing firms, Eli Lilly and Company. It sprang from a simple chemist shop opened in Indianapolis in 1876 and rose to the eminence it enjoys today—a multi-million-dollar industry—chiefly through the commercial development of insulin for diabetes. An interesting commentary on this is the fact that Indianapolis' most beautiful residential section, Sunset Lane, the local "Gold Coast," is sometimes referred to as "Pill Hill" because so much Lilly money went into the beautiful residences there.

Then Indianapolis has the world's largest inner tube factory



The home of the Hoosier poet James Whitcomb Riley has become a shrine visited by thousands.



The Indianapolis home of President Benjamin Harrison is an imposing structure and is always pointed out to visitors.



Above: L. U. 1225 members televise basketball game, dear to the hearts of almost all Hoosiers.

Right: At WFBM-TV transmitter, highest spot in the city, Brother Bob Flanders is on his shift.



Above: Interior view of remote TV bus. In photo are John Guion and Charles Robinson with the television director.

Right: In the AM control room, Chas. Guion of WFBM keeps up station log.



—United States Rubber Company.

Indianapolis is also the home of E. C. Atkins and Company, world's largest manufacturers of saws.

It is the location of the world's largest truck engine plant, that of the International Harvester Company.

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Diamond-Chain Company, Link-Belt Company, Pitman-Moore, Allison Division of General Motors, and many, many more have big industrial plants in Indianapolis.

And of course what is important to us, Indianapolis has the world's largest television plant, largest phonograph record plant—that of the RCA-Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, manned entirely by L. U. 1048 members, and the big Western Electric plant, manufacturing telephone equipment for Bell Telephone Company, manned by L. U. 1504 members is a prominent plant on the Indianapolis industrial scene.

We should like to mention here too, that headquarters for six international labor unions are housed in Indianapolis—the Barbers, Carpenters, Laundry Workers, Stonecutters, Teamsters and the Typographical Union.

No account of Indianapolis and its citizens would be complete without mention of two things which make up an important part of her life—indeed one of these gives Indianapolis perhaps her greatest claim to renown as far as people



Above: Brother Bert Brouse is one of many WFBM technicians who make much of equipment used by station.

all over the United States are concerned. We refer to the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, the most famous automobile race track in the world. It is a two-and-a-half mile oval and is the scene of the annual Memorial Day 500-mile classic. While the race is its best known claim to fame, this speedway has been the site of hundreds of testing experiments which have proved invaluable in the improvement of automobiles and the elimination of safety hazards.

The other factor which must be mentioned when you talk about Indianapolis, is basketball. The entire state is basketball conscious. The outstanding event of the Indianapolis year, in addition to the race day, is the state high-school final tournament held in Butler University's field house. A team from Indianapolis went to the semifinals this year and the whole town went wild. The school was a colored high school, Crispus Attucks (named for a colored man killed in the Revolutionary War.) While Crispus Attucks didn't win, Robert Jewell of its team was awarded the highest trophy given every year to the student with the best mental attitude and qualities of sportsmanship in the tourney.

While basketball is Indianapolis' first love—as one solid citizen put it, "We're people of such diversified interests, basketball is the only thing that really holds us together"—its citizens are interested in other sports too. They are wild-

ly partisan where their baseball team, the Indians and their hockey team, the Capitols are concerned.

While the Hoosiers are sports-conscious, they have not neglected cultural pursuits. The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra under the directorship of Dr. Fabian Sevitzyky, has been classed as one of the top ten in the country. And the citizens of the Capital city are proud of this fact.

Loyal to City

In fact natives of Indianapolis are passionately loyal to their city and can nearly rival the citizens of Boston, San Francisco, Richmond and Houston in bragging about "their town." One man told us—"We've got the best of everything in Indiana, the best writers and politicians and businessmen. Why we've even got the best crooks—John Dillinger came from Indiana!"

Yes, the people of Indianapolis have lots of bests—and best of all are the fine people—half a million of them who live there. We were only in the Hoosier Capital a few days but we got a fine impression of the citizenry. We met only a few but we think they represented a good cross section of the city. There was the friendly lady on the bus who invited us to stop by her house for coffee if we had time. There were the courteous policemen who gave directions as if it were a pleasure and not a chore. There was the smiling salesman in

Ayers big department store, giving more than just the service expected of him; there was the little waitress in the coffee shop, excitedly telling all patrons that her brother had been on the winning team in the basketball tourney; there was the young soldier at the ice hockey game, enthusiastically yelling encouragement to members of "his" team, the Indianapolis Capitols: "Roughen 'em up Maxie, you can do it!" A cross section of America at the Crossroads of America—that's the impression we had of Indianapolis and its people.

And in every phase of Indianapolis life we were conscious of our local unions and the very big part they have contributed and are contributing now to its progress and growth. We want to tell you a little about them. Our first local union in Indianapolis was our inside Local 481, chartered February 19, 1906.

There is hardly a phase of all that makes Indianapolis a big and prosperous city that is not affected by L. U. 481. Its power stations were erected by members of 481—its factories, its homes, its stores, its streets, its signs all function and glow as a result of competent union workmanship. Business Manager Roy Creasey told us about some of the jobs their members were called upon to perform. For example eight miles of fluorescent lighting has recently been installed in the Dodge plant in Indianapolis. At Camp Addison, a 23 million-



Above: The state capitol building in Indianapolis ranks with the best of such buildings in the U.S.

Right: A view of the downtown shopping area of Indianapolis at Washington and Pennsylvania Sts.





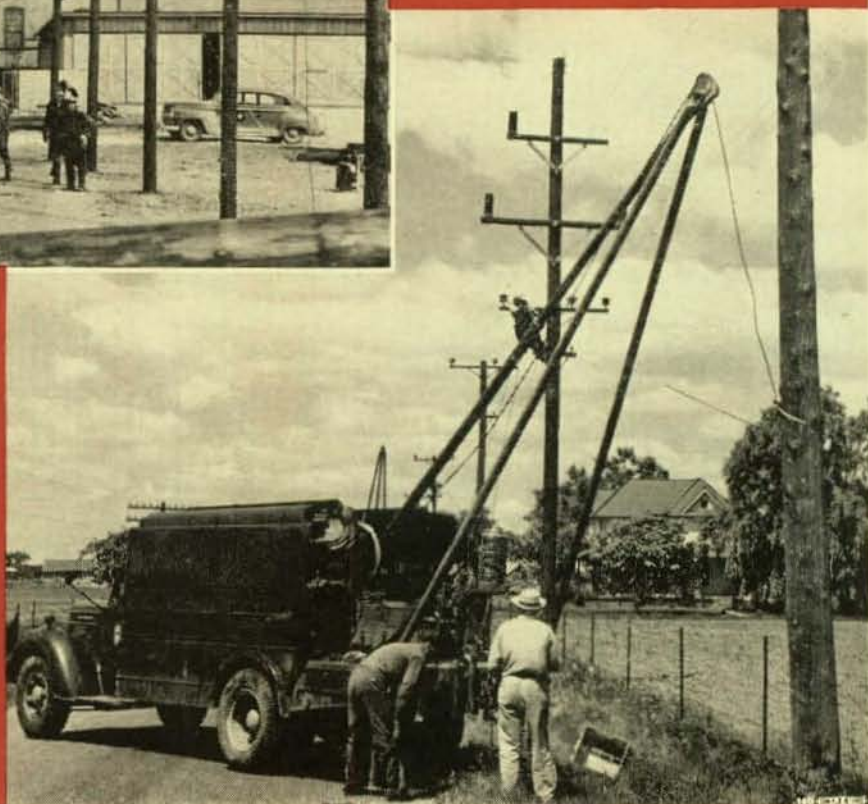
Above: Business Manager Claude Lane with staff and assistants poses before the modern front of L.U. 1393's new headquarters. Below: Apprentices attending the school established by L.U. 1393 get familiar with climbing irons in the practice yard.



Above: One of the office force in L.U. 1393's attractive new quarters receives morning mail. Below: Members of L.U. 1393 at work taking out an old KV pole.



Above: Olaf Stephans, lineman, a member of Local 1393, labors at replacing a rural transformer.





Left: Homer Parham, of Local Union 1393 is presented with a medal for saving the life of Bob Patterson.



Above: Bob Patterson lost his hands in accident. He now is a good office man.

Left: Brotherhood member operates a trench digger.

dollar building program is under way because the Army payroll center is being moved from St. Louis to Indianapolis. L. U. 481 is doing the electrical work.

A new Chrysler plant is being erected with L. U. 481 men on the job. They also did all work on the International Harvester Plant and the electrical work on the \$50,000,000 Western Electric plant where our members of 1504 are employed.

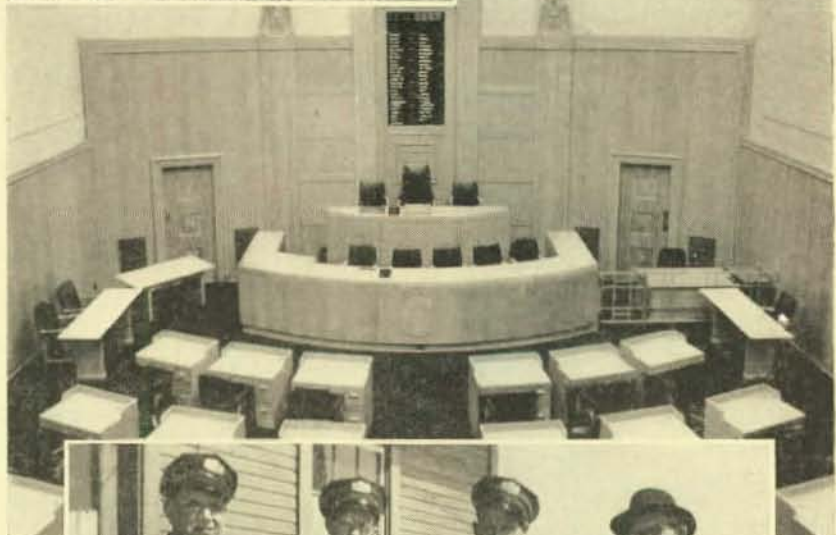
In Ayers, one of Indianapolis' biggest department stores, 481 members have been working for about three years doing a lighting renovation.

The Eli Lilly Company recently erected a \$9,000,000 building in which to make penicillin. This created two years' work for a number of L. U. 481 men.

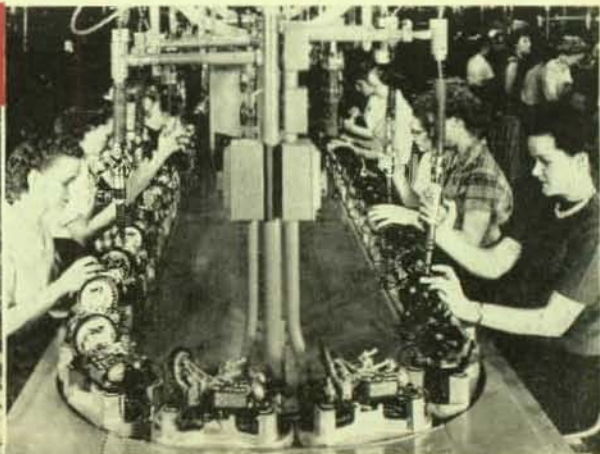
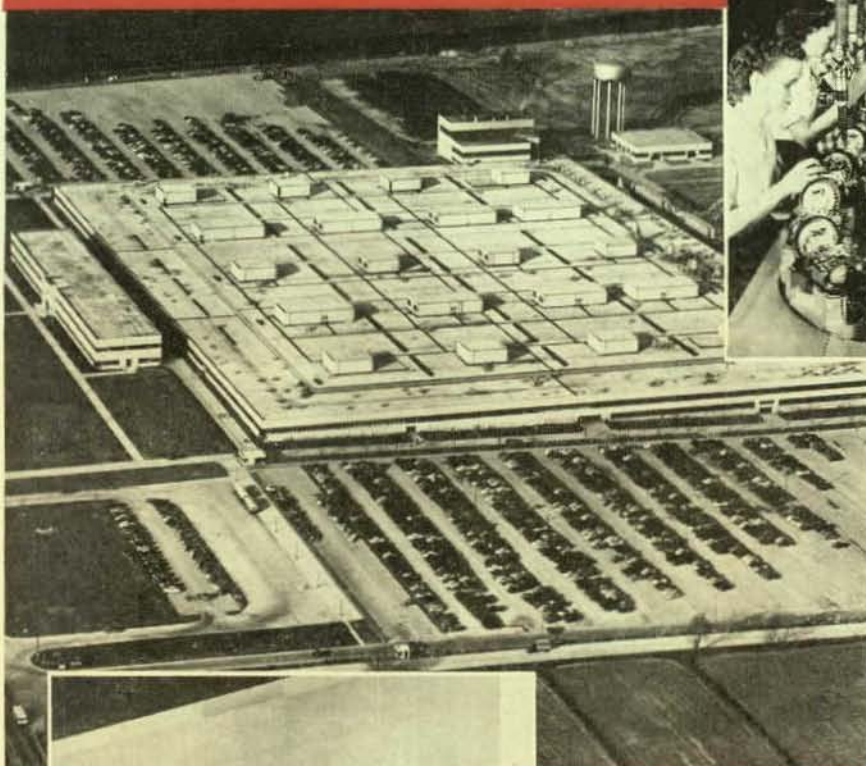
In company with Mr. Creasey we visited Fort Benjamin Harrison to get photos of our members engaged in the big rehabilitation program in force at present. L. U. 481 members are rewiring all buildings there. We also visited the job site of the new Veteran's Hospital, one of the largest and most up-to-date in the country and observed the many phases of electrical wiring that go into keeping a big hospital "tickin'." We watched them installing the switchboard and pulling wire for the 80-station

Above, left: The Senate chamber in the State Capitol. Electrical voting system was installed by members of the Indianapolis local union.

Right: In rain, shine—and snow, gas men do the chores they have to do.



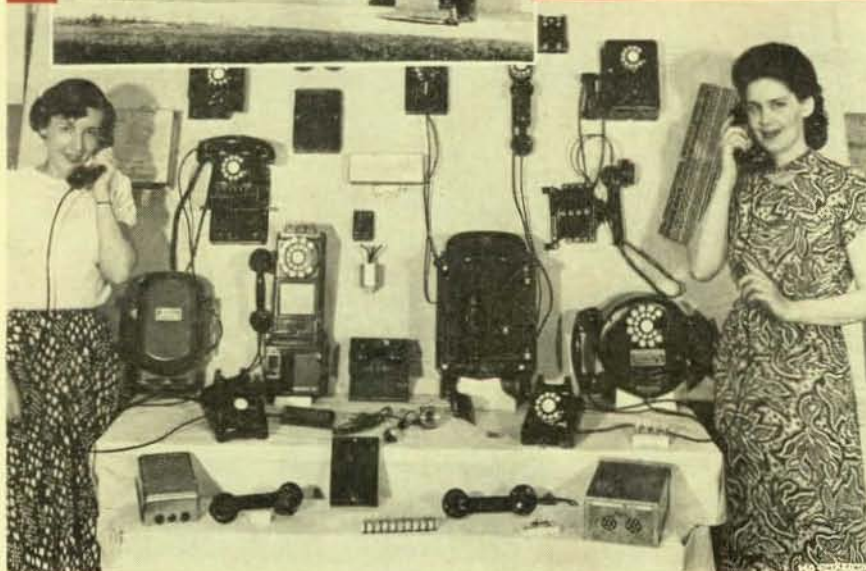
Right: A soldering operation is performed by members of Local Union 1504 at the Western Electric plant. They are shown working on an assembly line of telephones.



Above: Here is an aerial view of Western Electric's Indianapolis plant where 3,000 union members are employed.

Through these doors our 1504 members pass into Western Electric's beautiful modern plant.

Below: Jackie Ison and Olive Godenius display all types and varieties of telephone equipment.



doctor's in and out register. Powerful revolving lights were being installed in the operating rooms and our Brothers were also working on a pneumatic tube system connected with every ward in the hospital whereby medicines and other supplies as well as messages could be sent from floor to floor and ward to ward. There were many unusual and intricate installations—it would take a "Men-At-Work" article to describe them all and we plan to do such a story on hospital installations sometime in the future. Meanwhile, may it suffice to say we were proud of the good and competent job 481 men were doing not only in this Veteran's Hospital but all over Indianapolis. L. U. 481 has had a steady growth in membership. They own a substantial brick building which houses their modern offices and a meeting auditorium. They have an excellent apprenticeship program in force.

L. U. 784 is our railroad local in Indianapolis. It was chartered August 21, 1918. Because of its location, Indianapolis has become one of the leading railway centers in the nation. There are six companies serving the city and 16 lines in and out. Thus our members of L. U. 784 have steady employment maintaining all electrical work on the hundreds of trains moving constantly in and out of this nerve center of the nation.

L. U. 1048 is our manufacturing local chiefly engaged in the making of television sets and tubes, radios, record changers and records for RCA-Victor, although there

are perhaps 150 members employed at Cornell-Dubilier, manufacturing resistors and condensers and 35 or so engaged in making electric hot plates and irons at Liberty Electric.

We gave you a detailed picture last month of the work of our 1048 members in record manufacture at RCA and the excellent conditions of work that the union has worked out with the company there. The same good conditions and cooperative relations, union and company, exist with regard to all the other departments mentioned above in which L. U. 1048 members are employed. We shall not repeat them here.

Local Grows Fast

L. U. 1048 is a rather young local, chartered February 17, 1937, but it has grown and gone far in its 14 years. It has a fine union office with modern equipment set up to give good service to its members. Business Manager Norbert Osborne and Financial Secretary Fred Gaugel are in charge here and keep business running smoothly. A fine local paper, edited by Vane Runyan, entitled *The Amplifier*, is published by the local, so that all members may be kept up to date on union matters in general and L. U. 1048 matters in particular.

We'd like to pay a special tribute in this article however, to L. U. 1048—the local with the big heart. We learned of lots of kind things the local has done, from giving a big television set to the Indiana State School for the Deaf, to collecting money for tornado victims in a little Indiana town, but the biggest charitable project has been its "Clothe-A-Child" fund. Started some years ago, several of the employes collected funds at Christmas time to clothe needy children. They completely outfitted three. Last year, through their dime-a-week collections, \$13,135 was collected and 500 children were clothed from head to foot. Local 1048 is indeed to be commended for this worthy undertaking.

We take you now to Local 1225, our radio and television local. We told you something about these

Brothers and their work last month also, in our Radio and Television story. This local has been organized 10 years, having been chartered February 20, 1941, and has made splendid progress in that time. Its members are resourceful and versatile—witness the fact that its members built practically all their own audio and video equipment for their television station, even the television cameras. They have done an excellent job in the television field, operating for a whole year on film and live programs in decidedly cramped quarters. In September, 1950, the relay system was brought in from Dayton. "Everything in television is organized in Indianapolis, right on down the line—cameramen, technicians, everybody," Business Manager Robert Robbins told us. L. U. 1225 has 11 contracts in Indianapolis and good relations exist in all their stations. A substantial pay raise was put into effect recently and hours, vacation and sick leave benefits are as good as any in the industry. This is a wide-awake, alert local, union-conscious, doing a good job for its own members and for other workers in the radio and television field also.

Local 1393 is one of our young locals. It embraces members in the outside and utility field. In the short space of time since it was chartered—April 21, 1944, it has grown to a membership well over 2,000. This local has working agreements with the Indiana Gas and Water Company, Inc., the Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc., Indianapolis Street Railways, five Rural Electric Membership Corporations and the following outside electrical contracting companies: L. E. Myers Company, Muncie Construction Corporation, Miller Construction Company, Inc., Hoosier Engineering Company, Marson Construction Company, Utilities Line Construction Company.

Utility Employes

Approximately 70 percent of the membership are employes of the Public Service Company of Indiana, with general headquarters near Indianapolis and serving elec-

tric customers in 70 odd of Indiana's 92 counties.

Sixteen percent of L. U. 1392's membership are employes of the Indiana Gas and Water Company, with general headquarters in Indianapolis, and serving residents and industries in 31 of the state's counties.

Local 1393 has a new completely modern office building with a large board room, attractive foyer and plenty of office space.

This local has in effect a splendid apprenticeship program with approximately 300 apprentices in various phases of their training enrolled in their lineman's school.

Lane Relates Story

One of the finest human interest stories and examples of courageous living was related to us by Business Manager Claude Lane regarding two of their members.

On July 14 last year, Brother R. M. Patterson took hold of a "dead" wire, and 33,000 volts arked to a file in his other hand. A fellow worker, Brother Homer Parham, rescued him and applied artificial respiration saving his life. For this act, Brother Parham was awarded the President's Medal of the National Safety Council.

Brother Patterson's hands and lower arms were burned so badly, amputation was necessary—not a pleasant prospect to face life minus hands. But Brother Patterson is a man of courage and fortitude. As soon as he was able to be fitted with "hooks" he went to a vocational rehabilitation center to learn to use them. That was last September. Not only did Pat learn to do all the simple little things we never think about but which are tremendous obstacles to a man with artificial hands—things like buttoning a shirt, drinking from a glass, turning the pages of a book, not only did he master these but he did something else. In a few short months he has become a rapid typist and is filling a job in the Public Service Company as a competent office worker. This is indeed an inspiring story of two Brothers of which L. U. 1393 and our entire organization can be proud.

(Continued on page 33)

What it's like to work in RUSSIA



"Workers' Paradise" — that's the slogan that used to be put out by the Russian propagandists about their country, and there were many who believed it—witness the infiltration of communism here in our United States. Let's take a look into that "Workers' Paradise" and see just what it's like, or better still let's cite a few cases of ordinary happenings that go on in the daily life of United States Worker John Doe, and what would happen to his Russian counterpart, Ivan Doesky, under the same circumstances.

John Doe goes to his union meeting. He criticizes something his boss did or some policy of his company. If it's serious he wants something done about it and he'll get action from his shop steward or his business agent.

In the Soviet Union, the Communist government is the big boss of business. A word of criticism against the management may easily be interpreted as treason against the government. Punishment may be a fine, or forced labor, or worse, depending on the seriousness of the "crime."

I heard a U. S. Government employe say the other day, "The machine job I'm working on right now is a complete waste of time and the taxpayer's money"—a simple criticism, the like of which is made hundreds of times over every day in our country. For

making that same kind of simple statement in Russia, a worker could be sent to a slave labor camp for six months or more, to be beaten and starved and forced to work under the most difficult of conditions.

In every family all over these United States, its members talk freely about their jobs and their bosses. Brother Tom rants about a fellow worker getting a promotion he should have had. Sister Mary says a co-worker, Helen Brown, got a raise because the boss likes her although she's not worth her salt. Such talk is common. It's part of the good old American custom of "blowing off steam," and it's an unusual family that doesn't indulge occasionally. But in Russia, the family wouldn't have a word to say. "The walls have ears," and penalties for "treason" are severe.

Ivan Is Restricted

John Doe comes home to his supper one night and says to his wife, "Mary, I'm not getting ahead as fast as I'd like at the Blank-Blank Company. Think I'll quit and get a job at the Dash Factory. I hear the wages are higher there."

That's a decision that Ivan Doesky wouldn't think of making behind the Iron Curtain. A labor law promulgated in 1940 forbids changing one's employment without permission and penalty for dis-

obedience is six months imprisonment in a labor camp. If he works in a defense industry penalty is eight years imprisonment.

Here in the United States, workers never worry very much about being late. Even conscientious employes are tardy sometimes or leave a little ahead of time or occasionally take a few extra minutes for lunch. Usually the worst thing that ever happens to Workers John or Mary Doe, is a mild "call-down" from the boss if the practice becomes a habit.

In the Soviet Union by act of December 28, 1938, workers who were tardy, left work before the scheduled hour, prolonged their lunch time or loitered on the job, had to be punished. Those who committed such infractions were transferred to lower grade jobs at less pay. Three violations in one month or four in two months led to dismissal. The act stated that a single tardiness exceeding 20 minutes should result in firing.

An article by Vladimir Gsovski, which appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review* tells us however, that by a later edict, that of June 26, 1940, job freezing was enacted and unauthorized quitting was made an offense punishable in court by imprisonment as we explained above. Then the possibility occurred to the Soviet Jurists that a worker might come late to work in order to be dismissed and thereby have a

chance to look for another and perhaps better job. Thus a second edict rescinded mandatory dismissals for tardiness and absenteeism and declared them to be offenses punishable by disciplinary penalty or court sentence.

Ivan Doesky will think twice before he absents himself from his non-defense work. His pay is meager enough now and food is high. Perhaps he wants to visit his ailing mother in Moscow. The trip from his home, with Russian transportation what it is, will take him three days. If he is absent three days, six days pay will be deducted from his wages and in addition the manager has the right to arbitrarily transfer him to a lower category of pay.

Bosses Without Choice

Our readers must be thinking, what hard-hearted bosses are in charge of Soviet factories and other places of business. They may actually be no more stern or severe than our American employers—they have no choice. According to law, managers are subject to dismissal and penal prosecution in court for failure to inflict the prescribed penalties for coming to work late, going out for lunch ahead of time, etc. The law says "every violation of labor discipline shall entail either a disciplinary penalty or prosecution in court."

Now how does the Russian worker's standard of living compare with ours? If he obeys all the rules and regulations and works hard how does he fare? The Soviets boast of the condition of the workers under the Communist regime and constantly attack our free enterprise system. Let's look at the facts. Take housing, for example. By Western standards Russian housing is extremely poor. Russia's best building efforts have gone into industrial plants. Often several families may share a single room with a chalk line or curtain dividing compartments. Of course many homes were destroyed by the Germans during the war, but back in 1935 before the war had begun and after 15 years of communism, an American social worker made a

tour of a number of Russia's western industrial cities, and did not find a single worker's home that had its own bathroom.

There's a little chart accompanying this article that compares the time a man must work in Russia with the number of hours he must labor here in the United States in order to buy certain food items. It's the same with other goods. Take a pair of shoes for example. An American laborer can buy a good pair of shoes for seven hours work. A poor Russian worker, to get a pair of shoes of equivalent quality (and it's doubtful that he could get them) would have to work *one hundred and four* hours.

And there are so many, many items the Russians couldn't get, even if they had the money to pay for them. I talked with a young Czech the other day, a displaced person who had recently come to America from his country behind the Iron Curtain. He said the most amazing sight to him, on arriving in New York, had been store windows full of clothes and shoes and furniture and merchandise of all kinds. He said, "There is never anything in the store windows in our country. The scanty stock never lasts long enough to be displayed." In this regard there is a

little story attributed to President Roosevelt. It is claimed that he once said, that if Russians were to read just one American book—*only one* they would be converted to capitalism. The book? A Sears-Roebuck catalogue!









There is another phase of what it's like to work in Russia or in one of the Soviet-dominated countries, that we'd like to point to our readers. That is the vicious practice of "production norms" set up for workers in all the countries over which the communistic regime holds sway.

Norm System Exposed

The National Committee for a Free Europe recently issued a booklet on "Labor and the Soviet System." This booklet describes how the norm system works:

"Poland has officially an eight-hour working day and a forty-six hour week. However, the worker is not paid for the number of hours he works but for the amount of work he produces under the state-established production 'norms.' These norms are, as a rule, set by the factory or office management acting on behalf of the dictatorship. Any worker who fails to fulfill these norms in an eight-hour

(Continued on page 32)

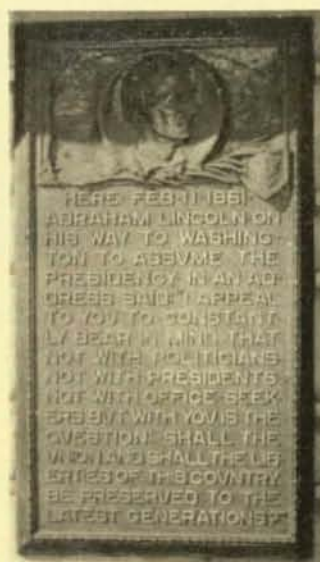
 TIME WORKED	To Buy	TIME WORKED 
6 MIN.	BREAD 1 lb. 	2 HRS. 8 MIN.
5 MIN.	SUGAR 1 lb. 	2 HRS. 50 MIN.
44 MIN.	BUTTER 1 lb. 	12 HRS. 28 MIN.
9 MIN.	MILK 1 lb. 	1 HR. 31 MIN.
28 MIN.	BEEF 1 lb. 	5 HRS. 40 MIN.
28 MIN.	CHICKEN 1 lb. 	7 HRS.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

It Rests With Us

A picture of a bronze tablet is reproduced here. It is erected on the side of the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis and our photographer snapped it as he



was collecting photos for our City Story. We are glad he did, for the words of a great President, preserved here in bronze bring home a message of reminder to us all—an admonition needed sorely today, “I appeal to you to constantly bear in mind, that not with politicians, not with presidents, not with office seekers, but with you, is the question: Shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations?”

Brothers, the time is surely ripe for a reminder, that what this country is and does and shall become, whether it survives as a democracy with liberty and justice for all, rests not essentially with our lawmakers, with our military, with our President, it rests with you and with me and with the 150 million people who make up our mighty nation.

If we will go back into history, back hundreds of years and observe through the centuries the events which led nations and peoples to disaster, even to slavery, they stemmed from two things—lack of brotherhood and common purpose, with men greedily looking after their own interests and letting “the devil take the hindmost” with regard to every other citizen—or—they stemmed from indifference—men were too lazy, too self-satisfied and complacent to worry about their fellow men, their country and the preservation of their rights.

Witness the German people who tolerated nazism until it dominated them all and wrecked their country. Witness Russia, where citizens who once opened their doors to communism and allowed its leaders in to serve them, are now forced to serve this ideology and its leaders body and soul.

Brothers, few of the great defeats the peoples of various countries have been forced to bear through the centuries have come through loss of battle—they came through default, because the people never came to battle, they went passively on their way or followed the mob until it was too late.

Brothers, let us never have those terrible words applied to us and our country—“It’s too late.” With each of us rests the responsibility of seeing that our country is governed properly, that all citizens have an equal chance, that our democracy is preserved and strengthened and not sniped at until piece by piece, it is destroyed. That responsibility does not rest with the lawmakers, it does not rest with the politicians, with the office seekers, nor with the President, but with us, every last citizen of us. We have the obligation to know what’s going on, to exercise our vote on all occasions, to put right-thinking people into office who will pass on this government to the next generation better and not worse than they received it. And we must teach our children to do the same—to preserve that eternal vigilance which is ever the price of liberty.

That old saying “a chain is as strong as its weakest link” was never more true than today. A nation can only be as strong as its citizens are and will it to be. We have got to get away from that dreadful failure which we have all been guilty of at one time or other of disregarding our own responsibilities and letting the other fellow do it. How often have we heard a statement like this: “Juvenile delinquency in this town is terrific. Somebody certainly ought to do something about it.” Yes, somebody—somebody else, always ought to do something about every evil that besets us as citizens of a town, or a state or a nation. But “somebody else” shouldn’t be relied upon to do it. The somebody is you and I, and George and Dick and Harry and Mary. The future of this country, the future of democracy is our responsibility. Whether it grows greater and stronger and spreads to other peoples of the world or whether it goes down to defeat and oblivion—it rests with us!

About the Referendum

As your JOURNAL went to press, the referendum votes were beginning to roll in from locals great and small all over our country. It is too early “to count our chickens,” and we cannot be sure of the

outcome until more votes are in, but we do want to say Brothers, that the returns to date have been most gratifying and it is heartening to your International Officers to know that the membership is lining up solidly behind them, determined, as we are determined, never to give up one hard fought-for benefit, but to preserve what we have and to go on to achieve more benefits for every member of our Brotherhood.

As this editorial was being written more than 25 percent of the referendum returns were in and the number of members voting in favor of the amendment for the one-dollar increase in dues, was over 200 to one. Less than one-half of one percent of the membership already polled, have voted against the amendment.

Our comments here are not intended to be in any way disparaging to those few who have cast their votes against our proposed plan. Our Brotherhood is a democratic organization with every Brother entitled to his voice in running it and we would not want any member to vote except for the course he sincerely felt was the right one.

However, we do feel encouraged and pleased over the trend of the voting and we hope with all our hearts it will continue. We feel confident that it will, because as we wrote in an editorial some months back, we have always been able to count on our members to give loyal, sensible support to every plan created to benefit our Brotherhood as a whole and every member in it.

Brothers, if only half the referendum returns left to come in are favorable, our pension plan will be saved and I repeat what was said in our "Pension Story" last month, that having taken this constructive step now, with the continued help of our employers, we feel confident that we shall be able to keep faith with every member of our Brotherhood and meet our pension obligations through all the years ahead.

Incident in Washington

About a month ago, Washington, D. C., held its opening ballgame at Griffith Stadium. The President of the United States was there and threw the first ball. Then something happened. A chorus of boos went up from some of the persons in the crowd. My first reaction was one of disgust and chagrin. I felt ashamed of those of my fellow citizens who held so little respect for the head of their country as to give this customary sign of derision. And then a different reaction came and I felt glad—glad all over. Not for the act, for I feel that all of us, as citizens of these United States should have respect for the office of President. No, the reason I was glad was because when the people booed their leader, no police, no soldiers, beat them over their heads and hauled them on to prisons and concentration camps as would happen in Russia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain, should a citizen dare to lift his voice against anyone in authority.

In our country, we have rights and privileges and a way of life—the best in the world. Let's be worthy of them. Let's try to build up rather than tear down. A few short months ago our citizens were cheering a President they'd elected. We elected him! He represents us—all of us. If he has made mistakes, they are our mistakes too. We must share the responsibility. Personally, I feel the President is doing the best job possible under the most serious and difficult of situations. He is trying to fight aggression and communism without provoking the holocaust of a third World War. There are many who disagree with the Administration policy. They are entitled to their opinion. That's what makes a democracy. But the place to show their disapproval is in the ballot box. Dissatisfied citizens can always elect somebody else when the proper time comes. But meanwhile they should not give comfort and pleasure to our enemies by holding the head of our country up to scorn, or doing anything to tear down the confidence of our allies. Now is a time for solidarity—for working together as a nation. Let's permit this incident in Washington to be a lesson for us all, to appreciate what we have and spend our efforts not in derision and criticism but in creating a united front to the world that we intend to preserve all that we enjoy as a nation.

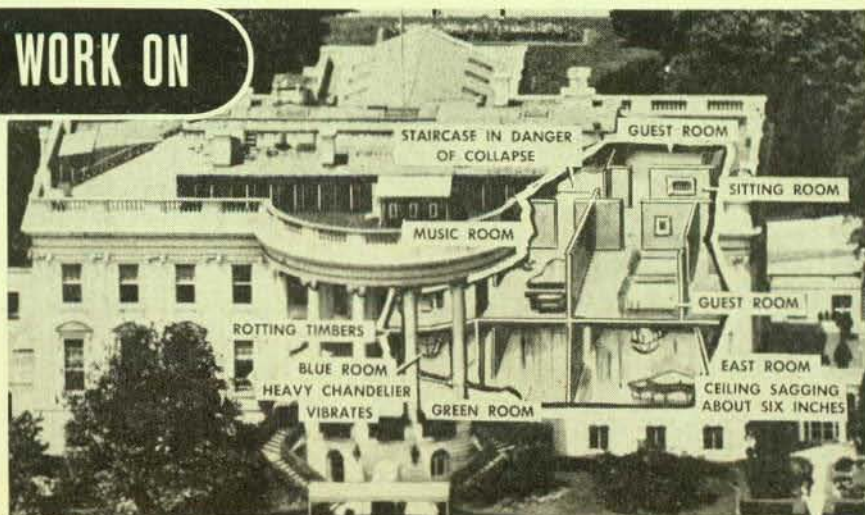
We Begin a New Series

With this June issue we begin a new series of articles in your monthly JOURNAL. We refer to our "Spotlight on a City" series. In these articles we want to do two things, one, tell the stories of typical cities all over these United States, some of the big ones, some of the middle-sized cities and some of the very small ones. We want to tell you a little of their history and make-up, their points of interest, and secondly, we want to tell the story of our local unions there and the important part they play in the life and growth of cities and towns everywhere in our nation.

We will tell the stories of as many as we can. Needless to say, we can embrace only a few, but we want our members, in addition to becoming better acquainted with their Brother and Sister union members everywhere, to feel that these are their stories too—and that the contributions being made by our union members in Indianapolis or Pittsburgh or Oshkosh or Littleville or Timbuctoo, represent the influence exerted by our people wherever they live and work in this wonderful place we call America.

We have begun our series with Indianapolis for a number of reasons. It exists in the very heart of our country. It is neither very old nor very new. It is not north or south or east or west—it is "middle." It embraces industry and farming. It is a composite of many things that make up the cities and towns of our nation. It is typical. We hope all our readers will enjoy this new series which truly is *their* series.

I.B.E.W. MEMBERS AT WORK ON WHITE HOUSE RENOVATION



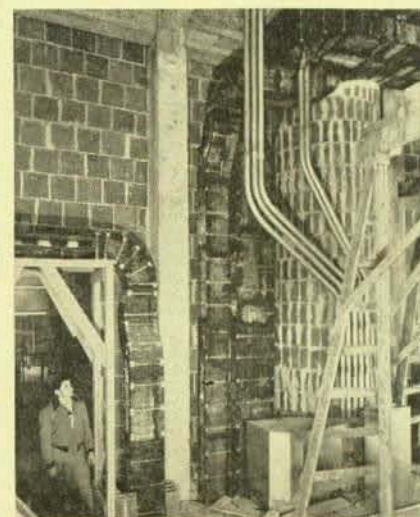
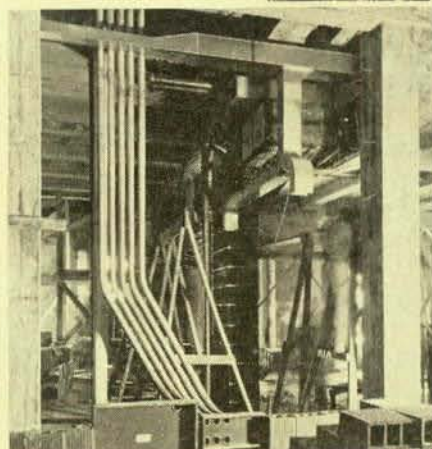
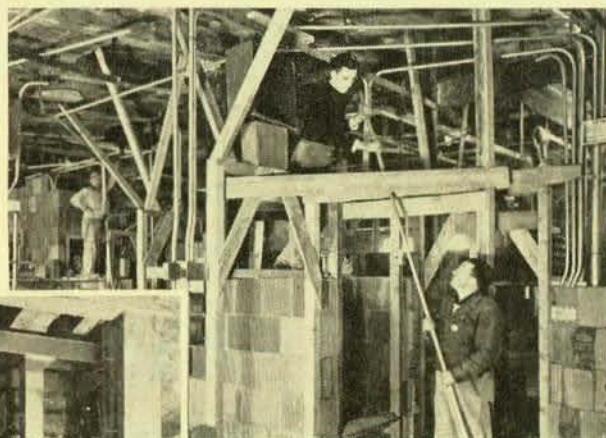
President Harry S. Truman, who has been living in Blair House for several months, will move back into the White House this fall, when a \$5,000,000 renovation job on the famous structure is expected to be completed. Age and weather had taken their toll of the building before Congress authorized the appropriation for repairs.

The sectional view above shows where some of the principal work has been carried out. All Washington's building trades have had jobs to do, including members of I.B.E.W. Local Union 26.

Back in 1902, members of Local 26 worked on another remodeling job at the White House. For them it involved removal of knob and tube wiring and rewiring in rigid conduit. Two wings also were added, and the complete job cost about \$300,000.

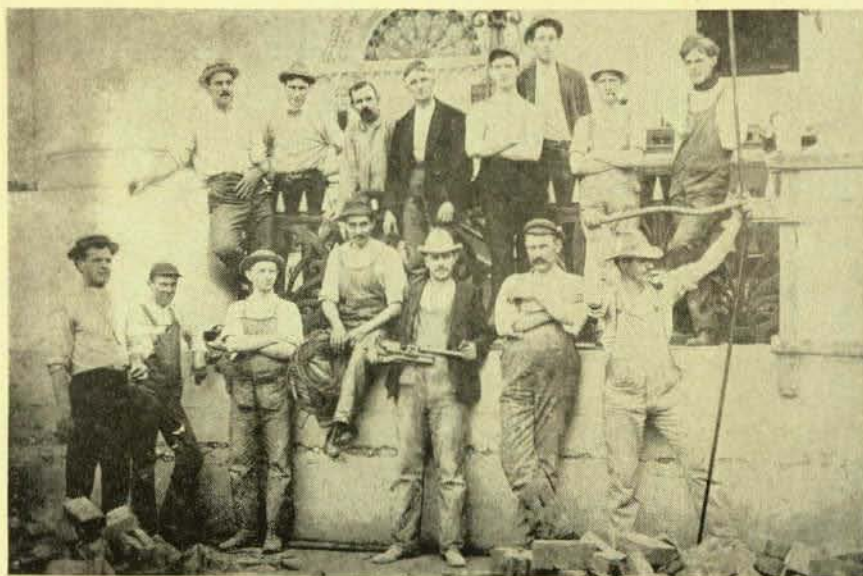
RIGHT — Extensive use of new conduit marks big White House repair job.

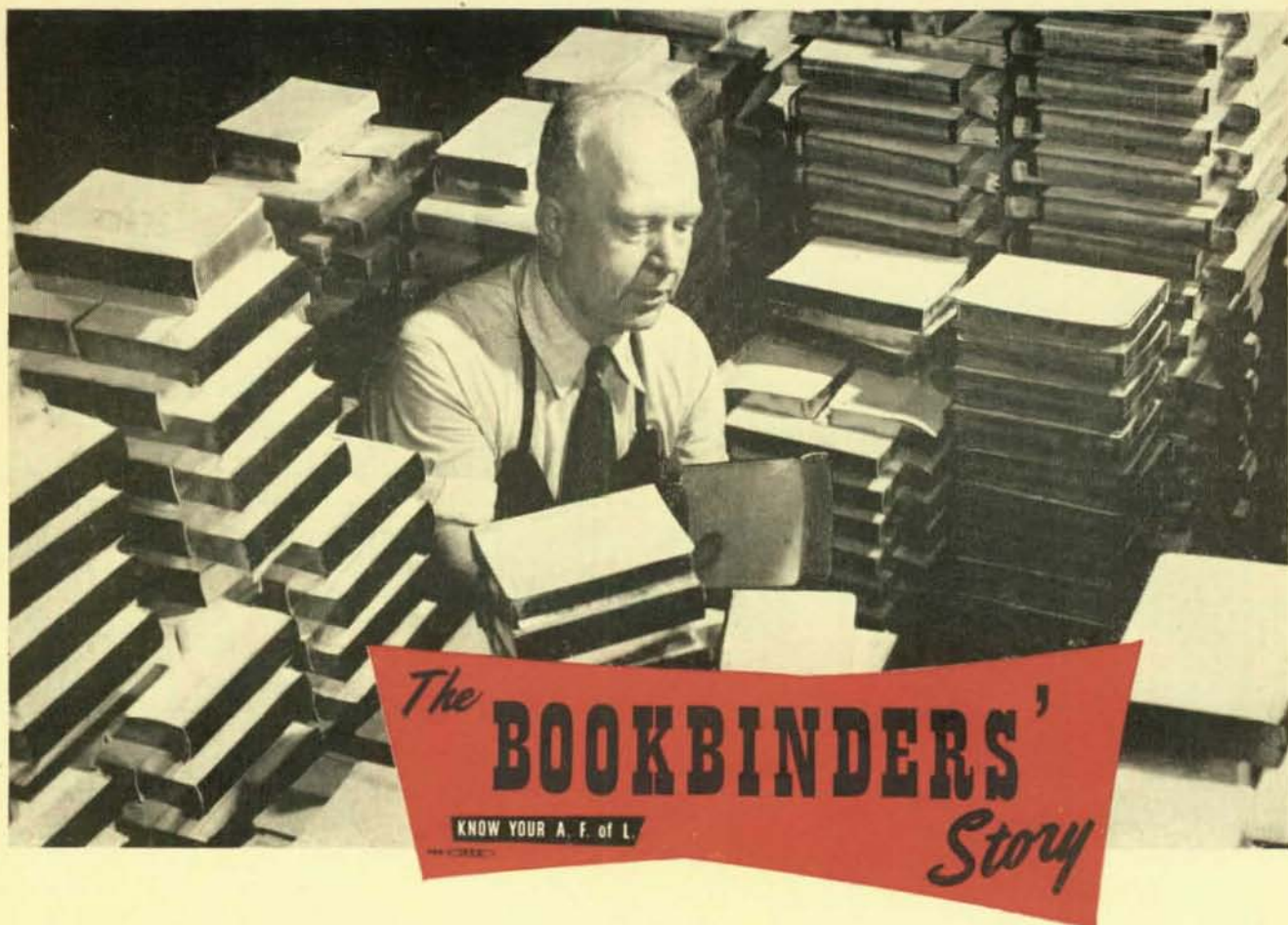
BELOW — Part of wiring installation for television programs is shown.



ABOVE — This view is in President's study. Duct work and tile is new.

LEFT — Electricians who worked on remodeling job at the White House in 1902. Electrical work involved removal of knob and tube wiring and rewiring in rigid conduit. Entire cost of the job was about \$300,000.





"I CANNOT live without books" said Thomas Jefferson nearly two hundred years ago. There are many persons before Jefferson, many who came after him and many in the long years ahead, who will feel as he did, that life wouldn't be worth living if it weren't for books. Thomas Carlyle said "Books are friends that never fail me," and on another occasion, "The true university of these days is a collection of books."

Jonathan Swift (1706) phrased it, "Books are the legacies that a genius leaves to mankind," while the author, Alexander Smith in 1863 wrote "Books are a finer world within the world" and later he spoke of the joys books brought to him, pleasure felt by many others less poetic in their praise. "I go into my library, and all history unrolls before me. I breathe the morning air of the world while the scent of Eden's roses yet lingered on it, while it vibrated only to the world's first brood of nightingales, and to the laugh of Eve, I see the pyramids building;

I hear the shoutings of the armies of Alexander."

Brothers, all this is prologue to the union story we bring you this month. Through all the centuries since man became literate, books have played a prominent place in his education and culture. Just think, if it were not for books, there could be little education—without books both culture and civilization would decline. Where there are books, there must be men who make them. Bookbinders are those men and this is their story.

When we think of bookbinding, we think of its being a very old trade and we vision Monks of the Middle Ages turning out beautiful works of art in hand-tooled leather. But actually, bookbinding is much older than that—some of our readers may be surprised to know how very old it is.

The earliest records of bookbinding carry us back at least 16 hundred years before the birth of Christ. In the Assyrian collection in the British Museum, there is preserved a set of terra cotta tab-

lets of this date. They were *enclosed within covers* of the same material.

The early Greek and Roman books were written on long strips of parchment sewn together and rolled on one or two cylinders of wood, reed, metal or ivory. The bookbinders of those early days trimmed and squared the leaves and polished them on the outside with pumice. The rolling of the volume around the cylinder completed the binding except for the ornamentation of the knobs and the attaching of the title near the top of the roll. The whole roll was then sprinkled with cedrium, an oil for preserving the parchment from decay and insects.

Some time before the Christian era, some books began to be written on square or oblong sheets and these were covered by two covers of ivory, ebony or boxwood and held together by hinges.

The next important step which hastened the binding of books in modern fashion came with the discovery of glue by an Athenian



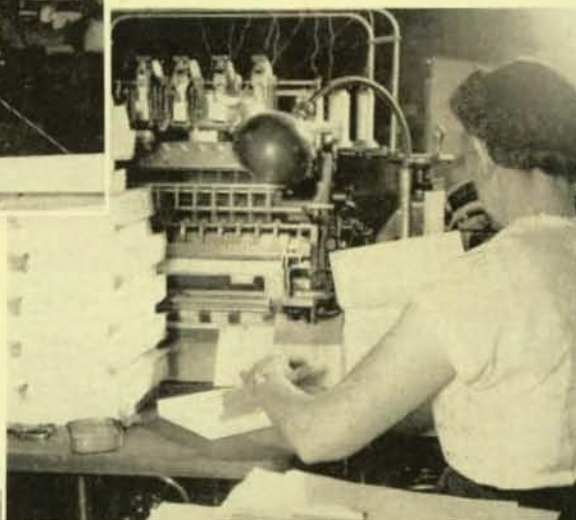
Above: This worker, using modern machinery, sews book signatures.



Left: Some signatures have to be stitched up by needle and thread.

Right: Smythe sewing machine and competent operator work on books.

Below: A general view of one of modern bindery rooms at the Government Printing Office.



named Phillatius, to whom the Greeks erected a statue. We know that use of glue was prevalent in Cicero's time because of the passage in his "Epistles to Atticus" (56 B.C.) in which the orator asks his friend for "some two of his librarians, who amongst other things, might *conglutinate* his books."

We have mentioned the work of bookbinding by the Monks from the days of Charlemagne when many monasteries were devoted solely to the copying, illustrating and binding of manuscripts by hand. Bookbinding was truly a fine art then and some of the books have been preserved for us until today, in private collections and museums. Fine leathers were used for the bindings and they were embellished with inlaid colored leathers and hand-tooled designs, with studded pieces of metal and some were even set with jewels and ivory carvings.

Book production in any volume had to wait until Gutenberg invented the printing press (1440). Even then binding was still done entirely by hand, but guild artisans took up the trade so as to turn out books in quantity, and binding was no longer confined to monasteries.

Of course today, bookbinding is a highly mechanized industry and many operations of a large bind-



ery, resemble precise, assembly-line factory work. In the large plants, all the major operations are done by huge machines.

Here's how binding is done in a big bindery engaged chiefly in turning out books and catalogues in volume. All the jobs described here in the numerous operations making up bookbinding, come under the jurisdiction of the Bookbinders.

Broadsheets are delivered from the printing presses to the bindery. Each sheet has 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 or perhaps even 128 pages printed on it. A worker called the *folder* either folds these sheets by hand or what is more probable, feeds and runs the folding machine. These folded sheets are called signatures.

After they are folded the signatures are stacked up in piles to be gathered. The *gatherer*, if the work happens to be done by hand, walks up and down the tables picking up the signatures in proper order to form the "insides" of the book. However, large binderies employ an ingenious machine which picks up and gathers the signatures by means of suction cups.

There is a worker known as a *paster* or *tipper* who inserts any charts or maps or material of that kind between the signatures.

The next process is a most important one. Did you ever stop to think how remarkable it is that the books we buy always have all their pages? This is because careful members of the Bookbinders' Union called *collators* inspect each book to be sure the pages are in order and are complete.

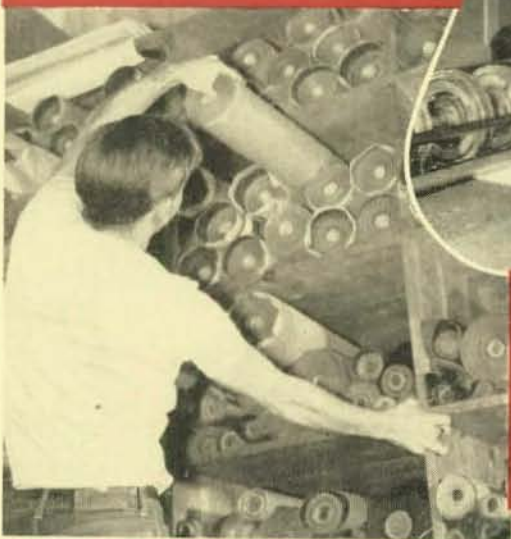
Next the signatures are "glued up." This process consists of coating the backs of the signatures with glue and compressing them. This holds the signatures in place while the stitches are taken. The "glued up" signatures go to the *sewers* or *stitchers* who operate special sewing machines which stitch the leaves of the "book" together.

The next operator is known by the descriptive title, *smasher*. He operates a heavy machine which literally smashes the books to get all the air out of them and makes them as compact as possible.

These bookbinder members are engaged in casing in due books for one of the other International Unions. Unions require many such services.



Skilled operator is feeding printed forms into perforating machine.



An apprentice takes a roll of binding material from the full-stocked bin.

This operator jogs stock to even it before he cuts it for ruling machine.





Above: A skilled operator of a paper ruling machine, pictured with the tools of his trade, is a valuable bindery employee.

Below: A general view of the forwarding room in a union-shop binding establishment.



Above: Although it looks simple, the craftsman has to have "know-how" to properly glue-up books.

Below: Painsstaking carefulness and concentration are evident as bookbinder applies a deluxe binding.



Next the *trimmer* or *cutter* puts books through the cutting machine which trims the pages, cutting off the folded edges and making it possible to turn the pages. Years ago this was not done and every reader had a little stiletto paper slitter to cut the pages of the new book as he read.

Next the *backers* or *rounders* take over. These men either work by hand, hammering the back of the book with a mallet, or operate a machine which rounds the back and makes the front edge concave.

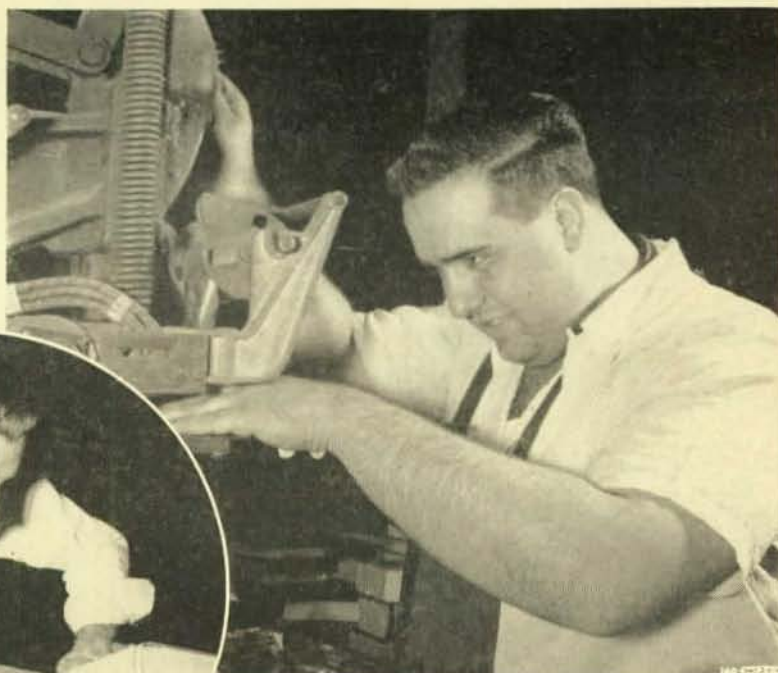
The next job is the gluing on of the headbands, the backing cloth and the backing paper which are used to hold the book firmly to the cover. In large plants this is done by machines but small editions and single volumes are still done by hand.

As soon as this particular gluing job is completed, the *casemakers* go to work. They glue the heavy cloth chosen for the cover, or in the case of fine volumes, the leather, and place the cardboard boards which have already been cut to shape by the *cutter* in the exact position required. Then the edges of the cloth are pressed back over the boards and the covers are rolled between heavy rollers to be sure the fabric is firmly pressed onto the boards. After they have been dried thoroughly, the *finisher* or *stamper*, then prints or stamps the title, author's name and any desired ornamentations on the cover.

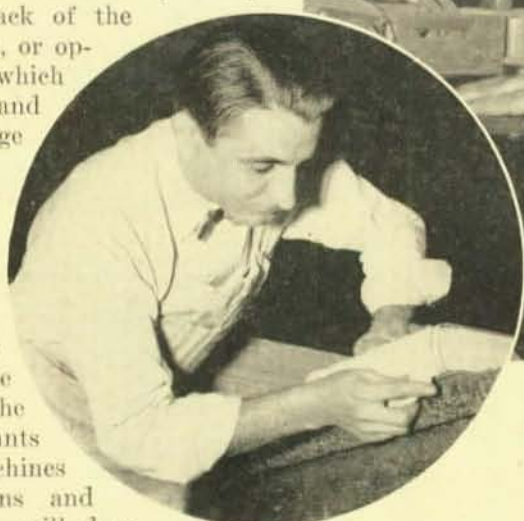
Finally the finished covers and the contents are put together and glued by pressing the backing cloth and paper firmly to the cover.

Then the finished books are placed in a pressing machine under 20 tons of pressure and are left to stand for some time, at least 24 hours.

Before they leave the bindery, books are examined. If a defective book is found it is set aside for



Above: The expert bookbinder above is utilizing a stamping machine to apply the gold imprint.



Circle: Using a bone tool to rub down the spine of a book after muslin and glue has been applied.

repair. If a "dust jacket" is used as is the case with most books issued today, it is put on and then the books are ready for packing and shipping. Incidentally, no one seems to know exactly when "dust jackets" for the protection of the bookbinders' work came into use. It is known that the first jackets were blank lengths of paper put around the bindings simply to protect them from dust. Who the enterprising person was who began to dress them up and give them blurbs of type, we do not know, but he surely must have been a true advertising man at heart. The earliest imprinted jacket found thus far was made in London for Charles Dickens' "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" (1870).

That in general is the work of bookbinding as it regards turning out books in volume.

Of course there are other binding tasks used only on some books, for example, the applying of gold leaf to the edges of books, the marbling of the edges of others, embossing, etc.—all work which adds a polished, decorative appearance to expensive books. Another specialized job in the bindery

is that of the *indexer* who cuts out the indentations used on dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc.

There are many other types of workers who come under the jurisdiction of the Bookbinders' Union which has constantly adapted itself to meet widespread changes in the industry brought about by the extensive use of machinery. For example, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders now includes waxing machine operators, envelope, calendar, specialty and novelty workers and manifold, box and other semi-skilled and unskilled operations frequently carried on in a print shop.

To obtain pictures and information for this story, we visited a small job bindery and were greatly impressed with the variety of operations in progress there. We have described for you in detail the operations which go into turning out books in a large, completely mechanized bindery. In the job bindery, the work was varied and while some of the most modern machinery was being used, some of the special jobs had a good deal of hand work involved.

In the short space of our visit

Below: Coordination is required to perfectly apply gold leaf to a presentation Bible being prepared by bindery.

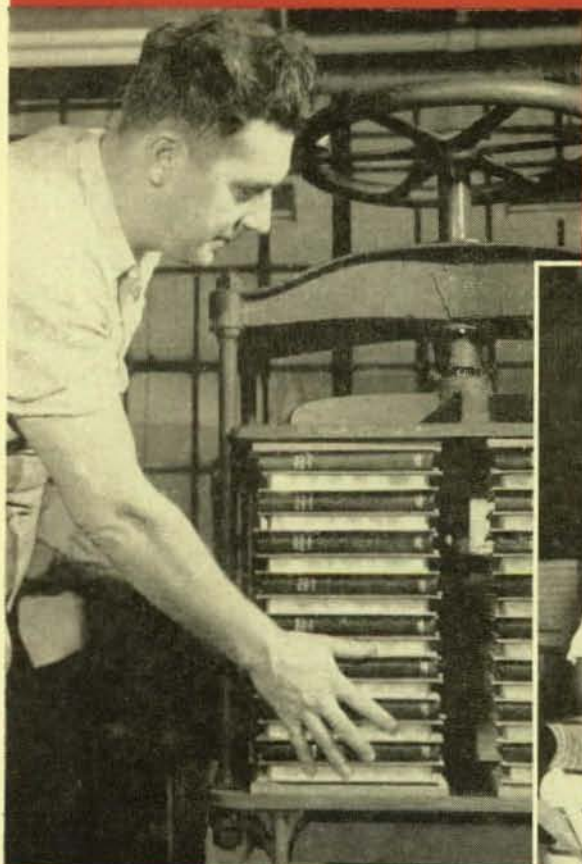


Right: Special tool is required to roll gold leaf onto the spine of books. 22K gold is used.

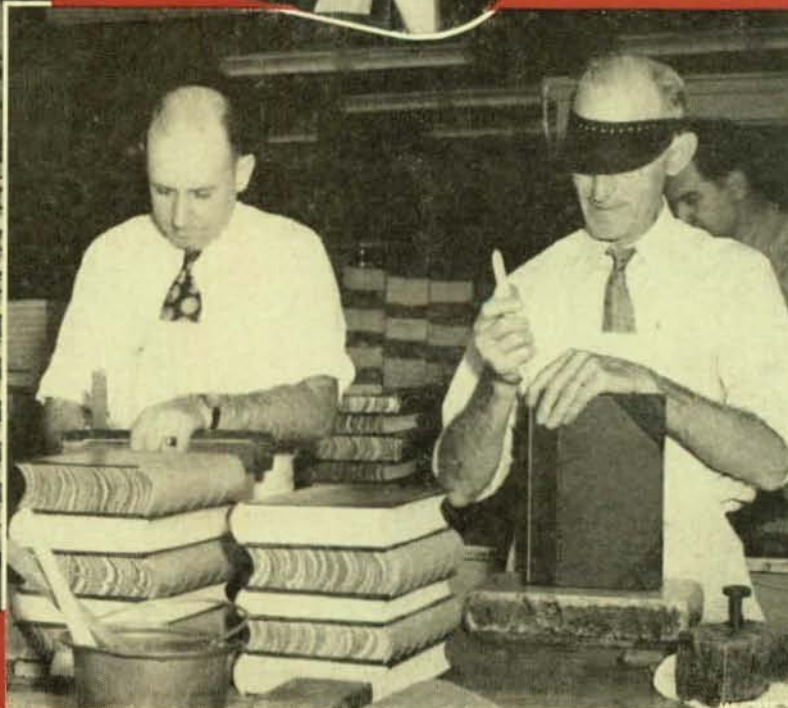


Above: After sizing has been applied, gold thousandths of an inch in thickness is applied to edges of books.

One of final steps in binding a book is tucking in the ends of spines, as shown below.



It takes time to do a good binding job. Books are pressed until joints form.



we saw a young man expertly re-binding a set of law books for a Washington lawyer.

We watched some young women assembling and binding dues books for an international union with headquarters in the District of Columbia.

Thousands of copies of a railroad pamphlet of approximately 16 pages were being "stitched" on the stapling machine.

We watched a seamstress expertly stitching by hand, signatures for a large voucher account book.

One of the most interesting operations was the stamping in gold leaf of the words "Holy Bible" on a beautifully bound copy of the good book. The Bible, an old one, had been completely repaired and bound there in the bindery and was reaching the final stages and having the gold leaf stamped on the front and applied to the edges. "This has to be just right," a smiling young man who was doing the stamping told us. "You see, it's a present from his Congregation to a pastor celebrating his 40th anniversary in the ministry, and they want to be sure he'll be pleased with it and we sure do too."

Another special job we were in-

terested in hearing about, came to our notice when we snapped a photo of a young worker selecting a beautiful shade of blue leather from the stack of rainbow-hued rolls in the supply section of the bindery. "A lady wants to bind a scrapbook of photos and clippings of her son's high school days. He was killed in Korea last month." You could just tell from the care the young man was taking, that the bereaved mother was going to have a perfectly bound book as a memento of her son.

We saw many other jobs in operation. For example, one man was expertly running a machine for putting red and blue and black lines on ledger sheets. A young woman was running cards through a perforating machine. In another section constitutions and rituals for a local union were being assembled and bound. The manager told us if we had been a couple of hours sooner, we would have seen our own JOURNALS—those for the year 1950, being bound in their familiar red and black covers here at this bindery.

This union shop was clean and pleasant. There were men and women, young and old, all alert, quick, competent. All seemed to have an interest in their work.

There was a pleasant scent surrounding the whole bindery floor, overcoming the not unpleasant scents of leather and ink and glue. It came from the dozens of cans of "Lilaes and Roses" talcum powder we saw all over the shop. Powder is usually used freely at machines and hand tables to keep signatures slipping into place.

So much for a general description of the bookbinder and his work. It is precise, exacting work, requiring expert know-how and skill. Bookbinders serve a four-year apprenticeship to learn to perform all the numerous tasks which keep them turning out the books and pamphlets and stationery items which are so much a part of our American way of life.

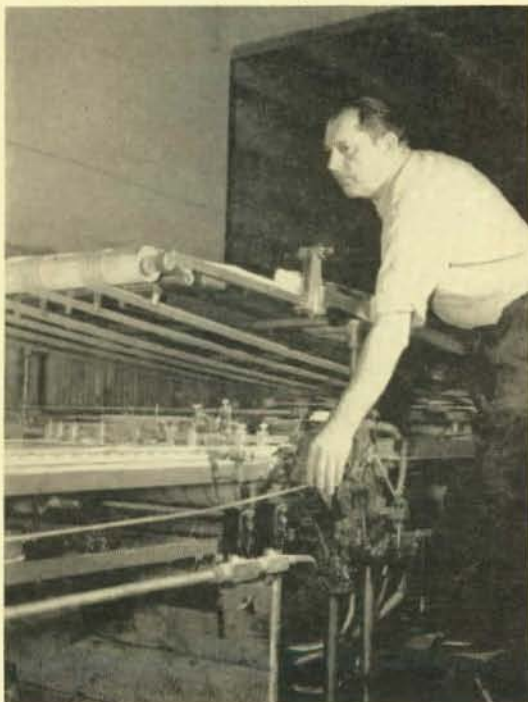
Now about the union. Today in the bookbinding industry, hours and wages are good and are comparable with those enjoyed by other printing trades workers. Bookbinders receive from one to three weeks paid vacation; from six to 10 paid holidays and approximately 65 percent of the membership are working the "shorter" workweek (from 35 to 37½ hours). In addition many of the I.B.B. local unions have health, welfare and insurance plans.

(Continued on page 36)

Below: Binding takes many forms. This girl member is working on a labor journal. She gathers copies coming from stitching device.



Below: This man, tending a folding machine, is representative of many bindery workers.





The making of OLD GLORY

*Old Glory! say, who,
by the ships and the crew,
And the long, blended ranks of the
gray and the blue, —
Who gave you, Old Glory, the name
that you bear
With such pride everywhere
As you cast yourself free to the rap-
turous air
And leap out full-length, as we're
wanting you to? —
Who gave you that name, with the
ring of the same,
And the honor and fame so becoming
to you? —
Your stripes stroked in ripples of
white and of red,
With your stars at their glittering
best overhead —
By day or by night
Their delightfulest light
Laughing down from their little
square heaven of blue! —
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?
—say, who —
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?*

THREE years ago, President Harry S. Truman signed a bill officially designating June 14th as Flag Day. This action wrote the latest chapter in the most interesting—and somewhat confused—history of our flag.

The true originator of the flag which now is the ensign of the United States of America is not known. In the restless years before the Revolution, all sorts of flags appeared. On the whole these were impulsive symbols of loyalty, often containing inaccuracies and created with more sentiment than artistry.

In 1775, when the new Congress ordered vessels to be fitted out, the need of a flag under which these ships might sail was recognized. The Rhode Island flag with stars and a blue anchor was suggested, but no action was taken by Congress and in 1776 when the new Continental army was besieging Boston, the so-called Continental flag appeared—13 red and white stripes with crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew on a canton. The similarity of this ensign to the British union seemed inappropriate and although the Continental flag, or Grand Union flag as it was later called, continued to be used, the necessity of a new design became apparent.

About who is really responsible for the idea of the stars and stripes, there is much speculation. According to one story, Benjamin Franklin in 1775 suggested that the flag of the East India Company, with its horizontal stripes and the union of England in its upper canton, be adapted for use by the colonies.

The most popular tale of the origin of our flag, however, acknowledges Betsy Ross as the real designer, with the idea of the stars and stripes coming from the old flag of the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop. Since Washington's coat of arms contained stars and stripes, some believed this was the inspiration for our national flag. But a more authentic version de-

viates from either of these stories. In May, 1777, Congress appointed a committee composed of George Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel George Ross to arrange for the making of a new flag. The three visited Betsy Ross' upholstery shop in Arch Street, Philadelphia, and asked her to make the flag. According to most historians, the design had been drawn up by Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an artist. George Washington took the sketch to Betsy Ross and from it she made the first American flag.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, adopted a resolution that "The flag of the United States shall be of 13 stripes, alternating red and white, with a union of 13 stars of white on a blue field, representing a new constellation."

A contemporary description attaches the following significances to the parts of the flag: "The stars of the flag represent the new constellation of states rising in the West. The idea is taken from the great constellation of Lyra, which in the land of Orpheus signifies harmony. The blue in the field is taken from the edge of the Covenanters' Banner of Scotland, significant of the covenant of the united colonies against oppression. The stars are disposed in a circle symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the ring signifying eternity.

The 13 stripes, with the stars, show the number of the united colonies and denote subordination of the States of the Union as well as equality among themselves. The red, the color which in Roman days was a symbol of defiance, denotes daring, and the white purity."

The new flag was first carried into battle at Brandywine on September 11, 1777 and was first saluted by a foreign power when the "Ranger," commanded by Captain John Paul Jones, arrived in a French port on February 14, 1778, with the flag flying.

There was no change in the original flag until 1794 when two stars and two stripes were added with the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the Union. When more territories began to apply for statehood, it became evident that by the constant addition of new stripes, the flag would soon become unshapely, so on April 18, 1818, Congress decided that there should be only 13 stripes representing the 13 original states and that only a star would be added with the admission of new states, although there was no stipulation concerning the arrangement of the stars. The new star is to be first exhibited on July 4 following the admission of a state.

Since 1912, when Arizona was granted statehood, the flag has contained 48 stars. If the current bill to admit Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands to the Union is passed, two more stars will be added and the flag will necessarily be altered. A new design, called the "Freedom Flag," has been suggested, which would arrange the stars in four concentric circles and 10 radiating rows, the four circles of stars representing the Four Freedoms—our democratic rights and privileges, and the 10 radiating rows of stars symbolic of the 10 Commandments—our democratic duties and responsibilities.

June 14, which we observe as Flag Day, is the anniversary of that day in 1777 when the Stars and Stripes were formally adopted as the flag of the United States. Any number of people have been credited with originating the idea of a special Flag Day celebration.

How Flag Might Look With Fifty Stars



Admission of Hawaii and Alaska to statehood would give "Old Glory" fifty stars. I.B.E.W. delegates from territories show flag at Miami convention.

1897 is usually given as the first year of its observance, but some stories date back to 1889 when a school teacher in New York City held patriotic exercises in his kindergarten class to honor the flag. Considerable attention was attracted and the city Department of Education arranged to observe the day in all schools.

In 1892, the Pledge to the Flag was heard in public for the first time at a celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. The first draft was written four years before by James B. Upham, a Boston publisher, with Francis Bellamy, a member of his editorial staff, editing the final form of the Pledge. In 1897 the Governor of the state of New York ordered the flag to be displayed on all public buildings in the state. This was the first state-wide recognition given to Flag Day, although four years earlier—in 1893—the Mayor of Philadelphia ordered display of the flag on public buildings of the city. This ordinance was the result of agitation by the Society of Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania for official cognizance of the day. The resolution was presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, the president of the Colonial Dames of the state and a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin. She pro-

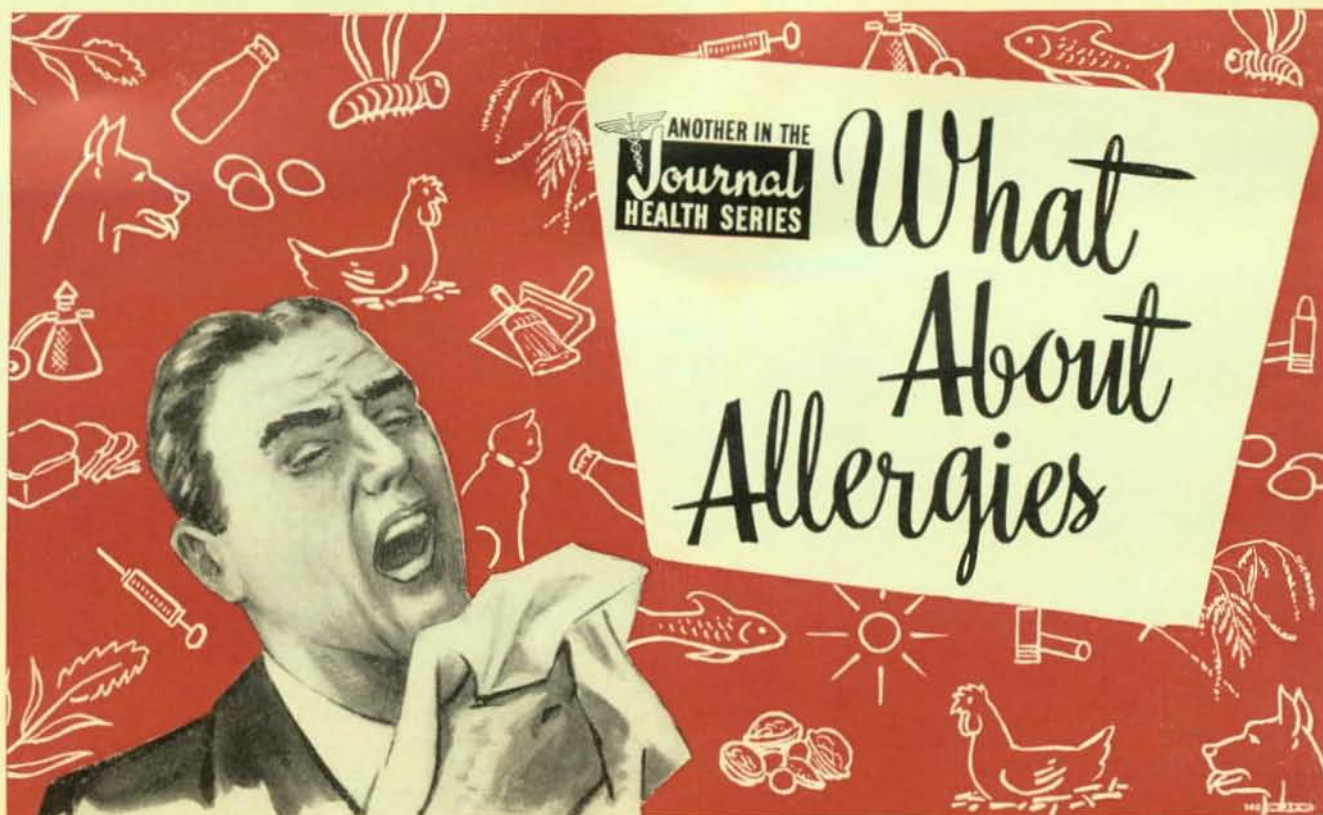
posed that the day be known thereafter as Flag Day and that the flag be displayed on all business places and residences as well as on public buildings.

On December 19, 1898, the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association were set up to preserve the house in which the flag is supposed to have been made. Today 239 Arch Street, in Philadelphia, is known as the Flag House and every year since 1898, Flag Day services have been held at this house on June 14.

During the course of time, certain observances and rules concerning the dignity of the flag have become common. A flag code designating rules for handling and use of the flag was set up and in 1942 Congress made this code law. Some of the more important sections of this code are:

1. The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset.
2. When carried in procession with other flags, the United States flag should be on the marching right or in the center of a line.
3. When a number of flags are displayed from staffs, the United States flag should be at the center or highest point of the group.
4. It is never dipped to any person or thing.

(Continued on page 79)



JOHNSON had a date with his girl, Mary. When he called for her she looked perfectly lovely and both were looking forward to a wonderful evening of dancing. Within half an hour John began to cough and sneeze. His eyes became red and swollen and his nose began to run excessively. The whole evening was ruined for both, and John took Mary home before 10 o'clock.

Stuart Brown had a most peculiar affliction. It visited him only on weekends. Every Saturday night, regular as clockwork, a red rash appeared all over his hands and face and it itched so badly it kept him awake most of the night.

The Smiths have a new baby. They are worried to death about her for while they have consulted their doctor and done everything prescribed, the baby wheezes uncomfortably with asthma and her body is covered with unsightly eczema.

Now what's wrong with these three people? Of course, they're allergic. About one person in 10 is allergic to something and allergies have become the bane of modern existence. Allergic to what?

There are hundreds of everyday things, like dust and pollen and articles of food, absolutely harmless to the majority of people, but which cause discomfort and pain to those hypersensitive to them, and even death in extreme cases of sensitivity.

To get back to our cases cited above, John Jones was hypersensitive to the perfume his girl was wearing.

Paper Was Culprit

Stuart Brown's case was unusual and it took a little while before an allergist could track down the cause of his discomfort. The allergist questioned him concerning his regular habits and found that every Saturday night he bought the big edition of the Sunday newspaper and read it in bed before going to sleep or trying to sleep — the intolerable, itching rash usually put an end to that. Mr. Brown was particularly fond of the rotogravure section of his paper. The allergist experimented. With a bit of adhesive he fastened a little square cut from the rotogravure section of the tabloid to Mr. Brown's bare back and left it

there for several hours—well that is, as long as Mr. Brown could stand it, for a severe itchy red rash appeared almost at once beneath the patch. Mr. Brown avoids the picture pages now and sleeps like a baby on Saturday night.

In the case of the Smith baby, she is so acutely sensitive to eggs and milk that while the doctor has her on a completely egg-and-milk-free diet, the minute quantity found on the hands and lips of her mother cause her distressing symptoms. Now the mother takes extra precautions and the baby is fine.

It's allergy every time and its causes can be anywhere. Allergy is a real condition and its manifestations are often grave. It is no imaginary ailment to be disregarded with the attitude that only hypochondriacs have allergies. More and more today, physicians are studying allergies. Research laboratories are testing for them and as a result, they are being brought into public view—people know more about them, are consulting allergists and getting treatment and as a consequence are ridding themselves of disagreeable

conditions they've suffered from all their lives.

In spite of the emphasis on allergies these days, they're not new. Illnesses which eventually came to be called hay fever, asthma and eczema were recognized by Hippocrates way back in ancient times. The cause of such trouble however, was not referred to in any detail until about 1565 when a physician named Botallus wrote that certain of his patients were afflicted with headache, itching of the nose and sneezing and that the trouble was caused by smelling roses.

In 1819 a doctor named Bostock gave the first accurate description of hay fever and said that persons got it if they walked out in the fields at certain seasons.

Little by little a knowledge of allergy was built up until today it is a whole branch of medical science in itself and sufferers can find much help and often a cure for their afflictions.

What Allergens Are

As we stated above an allergic person is one who is hypersensitive to one or more substances harmless to most people. Certain foods may bring out hives, pollen in the air may start hay fever, face powder may cause an itching skin eruption. The substances which cause pain or discomfort to allergic people are called allergens. The most common of these are pollen, house dust, strong fumes; animal danders (tiny particles of skin, hair or feathers shed by fowl or other animals); various foods particularly eggs, milk, wheat, nuts, fish and seafood; drugs, serums, fungi; dyes, perfumes, plastics, and numerous other chemicals used in the home and in industry; bacteria within the person's body; the bite or sting of insects particularly bees or wasps; heat, cold or sunlight. The sensitivity to these common allergens and others less common, varies tremendously in individuals. In some it may be so slight as to cause little inconvenience unless the allergic person is subjected to the allergen continuously or in large quantities. In other cases, a person may be so sensitive that contact with the

most minute quantity of the substance that affects him, may cause illness which may prove all but fatal. For example, Dr. William W. Duke relates in an article on "Allergy and Hypersensitivity," the case of a man who was so sensitive to fish that he became violently ill from licking a postage stamp containing a trace of fish glue.

Allergens often appear in disguised form which makes them harder to track down. For example, many persons are allergic to orris root. They do not realize how often it is found in face and body powders. Rabbit hair, another common allergen may be found in sweaters, wool suits, gloves and stuffed furniture. Egg white and milk are found in many, many food preparations. Allergens can be anywhere. Discouraging you may think. The poor allergic person doesn't have a chance! That's where you're wrong. He has a good chance to be comfortable and free from allergic symptoms if he consults a good doctor or allergist and follows his advice and treatment.

The following are the most common diseases caused by allergens:

Hay fever, which is an inflammation of the eyes and nasal passages. It's symptoms are sneezing, a watery discharge from the nose, redness and itching of the eyes and sometimes of the whole face.

Asthma, which is a disease of the bronchial tubes of the lungs. It causes wheezing, and at times severe attacks of labored breathing.

Food allergies. These are caused by sensitivity to one or more foods. The symptoms, which can appear shortly after the food is eaten, affect the skin, the digestive tract or the respiratory system.

Skin allergies, which are caused by the contact of certain substances on the skin. The symptoms may be simple itching, or become a skin eruption that oozes, crusts and scales.

Migraine headaches and sinus trouble are other ailments frequently traced to allergies.

Medical care is necessary in all severe cases of allergy for im-

mediate relief of discomfort and for protection against future allergic illness. Cooperation between the patient and his physician is of great importance in finding the cause of the illness. Sometimes the identity of the allergen is known. At other times it may take many tests and great patience on the part of the patient and his physician to arrive at a true diagnosis. The medical examination for allergy includes a thorough inquiry into the patient's diet, his habits of living and his surroundings at home and at work. In addition a complete physical examination with a urinalysis and a blood test, is made.

Some Unavoidable

If the allergens can be identified and removed from the patient's diet or surroundings, an immediate cure may follow. This is often possible. Some allergens, however, cannot altogether be avoided; for example, dust, cosmetics, dyes, fungi and many others. Then it may be possible to build up the patient's resistance to the allergen by giving injections—in small quantities at first and then in increasing amounts until the patient is made immune to the allergen which affects him. These "desensitization" treatments, as they are called, have been the most successful means of combatting allergies. They often help to reduce the severity of the attacks and to prevent complications and the onset of another allergy.

Antihistamine drugs have been found helpful in easing symptoms of certain allergic disorders, particularly seasonal allergies like hay fever even though they do not cure the underlying condition. Since they are toxic to some degree they should only be used under a physician's direction.

Allergic persons should be patient, work with their doctors until the true cause of their allergy is discovered. It may take time but it will pay dividends in sparing the patient many years of suffering and disability. The patient should not jump to premature conclusions. I cite you the interesting and unfortunate experience of a

(Continued on page 78)

What Russian Life Means to a Worker

(Continued from page 17)

working day receives a lower rate of pay.

"Production norms are set high and are constantly being increased. To earn the bare necessities of life, the worker must work at breakneck speed, frequently overtime, to meet the management's production quotas. These are set by special technicians (efficiency engineers) on the basis of the norms achieved by the so-called privileged "shock workers." If several workers in a plant manage to fulfill the production norms in an eight-hour day, or even exceed them, the norms are at once increased for all the workers in the given industry. In practice, this of course means a corresponding decrease in wages.

"Under the norm system the exploitation of labor is glaringly demonstrated. The worker is being driven to exhaustion. Before long his productive capacity is completely sapped. He actually gives his life to tighten the strangle-hold the totalitarian state has over him, as under the Soviet system, the surplus profit goes for the maintenance of the immense government apparatus, including the secret police, ever-expanding army and the Communist Party with its vast propaganda machine."

Slaves' Suffering

Brothers, that's the story of "free" labor under the communist regime. God alone knows the horrors, the anguish, the degradation, the torture endured by slave labor.

Those who have lived through it and have escaped to tell their stories, describe conditions which we who live in our comfortable free democracy find difficulty in recognizing as real, but a look at the tortured faces and shattered bodies of those who relate them make them a little more realistic.

It has been estimated that at least 12,000,000 men, women, and children exist in slave labor camps. Some say the figure is nearer 30 million. Many of these people are "political offenders." Now a political offender need not be a man or a woman who wants to toss a bomb at Stalin. It may just be one who has told a disrespectful joke about him. Heaven help more than half our citizens if such a law were ever put into effect here, where Truman jokes are currently more popular than the perennial "farmer's daughter" ones ever were.

Slave labor in Soviet-dominated countries is used to build its power plants, dams, factories, railroads. Since slave laborers can be regimented without appeal, worked to death without mercy and paid nothing, they are the Soviet Government's most profitable labor, to say the least.

Of course "Uncle Joe" and his boys deny all this, but how do they account for the way the number of arrests rise phenomenally every time a new need for more labor arises?

The writer has just finished reading a book by a woman named Elinor Lipper, entitled "Eleven Years in Soviet Prison Camps." There is not space here to record the human suffering

which this woman describes. I can only tell you that after reading it for an hour, I couldn't eat dinner. I'm sure it must have affected others that way also. It brings about an inner feeling that you cannot bear to enjoy all that we have here in our America when fellow human beings are deprived of the barest necessities of life and are subjected to so much excruciating torture. One little incident from the book that I remember pretty vividly, is that concerning several hundred young girls sent to the prison camp at Kalyma, *being punished for unauthorized absences from a war factory*. On the way there by ship, they were subjected to rape by real criminals being transported to the same prison camp. A few male prisoners who tried to protect the girls were stabbed to death.

Unions in Name Only

Now for a word about labor unions in Russia and Soviet-dominated lands. You hear anti-laborites citing the fact that labor unions exist behind the Iron Curtain and all workers must belong to them. True, but the only resemblance to labor unions that these organizations bear, is the name. They are completely dominated by, and function as a direct part of the state. It was once hoped by the founders of Russian Bolshevism that free trade unions everywhere would become "schools for communism" but Josef Stalin recognized long ago as did Hitler and Mussolini, that a free and independent labor movement is the greatest enemy of the totalitarian state. That is why Soviet attacks on them and their leaders have been so full of fury. Democratic labor leaders are the first victims in a state where communists attain power. The pamphlet, "Labor and the Soviet System," cited above, takes Poland as an example of this and gives page after page of Polish labor leaders who were "purged" by the Communists. Many of you will remember reading of the case of the outstanding leaders of the Jewish Labor Union of Poland, Henryk Erlich and

UNITED STATES



Three or four rooms and kitchen and bathroom, electricity, hot & cold running water, central heating in colder climates.

RUSSIA



One room, with heating stove and electric light, kitchen & bathroom shared with several other families.

Victor Alter who disappeared back in 1941 and it was only through the insistence of President William Green of the A.F. of L. and Philip Murray of the CIO and other American labor leaders, that the Soviet Embassy finally announced what happened to them. They were executed for "Collaboration with Nazi Germany." Erlich and Alter, who as Socialists and Jews, were determined foes of Nazism and had struggled relentlessly against it! The Soviets realized all too well that these and the hundreds of other labor leaders whom they executed would resist with all their strength the slavery for workers that the Communists had to offer under guise of freedom.

A Russian Visitor

This account, readers, is a brief picture of the Russian "Workers' Paradise." And how is production going under this system of force? Well of course, the Soviet leaders will say they have far outstripped and surpassed our capitalist country, but that doesn't make it so.

An author, John Leino wrote a story some years back in which he tells of a delegation of Soviet engineers who visited our country in 1935 for the purpose of studying our industrial development. When the engineers returned to Russia a meeting was called at the factory so that the delegates might report their observations to the workers. Mr. Leino says:

"In an introductory speech, the director of the factory proclaimed that the engineers would now proceed to reveal the superiority of the Soviet system, which had so magnificently caught up with and surpassed capitalist America. Then the first delegate spoke.

"'No, Comrades, we have not caught up with America, and we never will, for the simple reason that our workers lack the material conditions for such progress. Comrades, if you had seen what I saw, you would realize that by the time our industry has reached today's American production level, that country will be fifty years ahead of us.'"

And surely that Russian engineer spoke the truth, Brothers, though he was arrested that same night, disappeared and was not heard of again.

In a nation where workers are free, where they have something to work for, they will outstrip the slaves of totalitarian states every time. However, we must never grow smug, never grow complacent or tolerant of anything that savors of dictatorship. Free workers, free labor unionists, should take warning from evils that have beset their Brothers in other countries and resolve to keep what they have—resolve to so work and so fight and so vote, that the free America which guarantees what they have, will remain that free and democratic country always.

"Workers' Paradise"? Brothers, we have it! Let's keep it!

Indianapolis Viewed In IBEW Spotlight

(Continued from page 15)

Last, but certainly not least, we bring you our youngest Indianapolis local, No. 1504, in existence only since January 28, 1949. This is a local that started with nothing and had difficult going until its certification election was won, but with interested members and hard-working officers, it has come a very long way. This local now has a membership of approximately 3,000 and is on a sound financial footing. It has a well-equipped office in L. U. 481's headquarters building.

Through cooperation one with another and subsequent negotiation with the company, this local has effected the best contract in the Western Electric system. The Western Electric Company has five divisions. Their plant in Indianapolis has just recently been completed at a cost of 50 million dol-

lars. Here under one roof, our members of L. U. 1504 are engaged in manufacturing every type of telephone and some switchboard equipment for the Bell Telephone system.

President and Acting Business Manager Dale Mace made us very happy by praising the I.B.E.W. and the assistance and cooperation given by the International Office. "We think the I.B.E.W. is the best union in the world," he said. "They have never failed us in a thing. All the help we've asked from them we've gotten." Mr. Mace stated that relations were good with the company officials. Wages, hours, sick leave, vacations and retirement plans are good. In fact the benefit plan in effect at Western Electric is one of the best in the country.

We should like to continue and tell you more and more about our locals and their work and their influence on the fine city of Indianapolis, but space will not permit.

We hope we have been able to bring to all our readers a true picture of the city that represents our country as we her citizens know and love her—Indianapolis, Crossroads of America!

Owe Debt to Many

We are indebted to many people for their cooperation and help on this story, particularly the officers of our local unions and we should like to give special thanks to Mr. Roy Creasey (481), Mr. A. L. Huggins (784), Mr. Norbert Osborne, Mr. Fred Gangel and Mr. Vance Runyon (1048), Mr. Robert Robbins (1225), Mr. Claude E. Lane (1393), and Mr. Dale Mace (1504).

We want to express our appreciation also to Mrs. Ann Bretz of the State Capitol Building, Miss Gayle Thornbrough of the State Historical Bureau, Miss Dorothy Knisely and Miss Esther Thornton of the Indianapolis Public Library, and all the other persons who so kindly gave of their time and knowledge, and to all the members of our local unions. Without the help and cooperation of all these people, this first of our "Spotlight on a City" series could never have been written.



With the Ladies



What Men Don't Like About Women

GIRLS, for our woman's page this month, we took an informal poll among some of the men in our acquaintance, about the things they don't like about women. It was most interesting and very gratifying, because believe it or not, in spite of all the riding we get at times, on being pinned down, the 20 men we interviewed couldn't find too much wrong. One chivalrous gentleman (bless his heart) said, "Women, why there's nothing I don't like about women!"

I thought we'd mention one or two of the complaints we received though, which all of us could accept as constructive criticism. First about appearance.

One man said, and I really think he has something there, "The thing that makes me the very maddest, is to come home from work and not find my wife 'fixed up'." A man hates to see his wife with her hair disheveled and attired in an old wrap-around. And girls, there really isn't any excuse for this. Be sure you own one or two house dresses or put on one of your good ones and wear an apron to get dinner. Take time to comb your hair and put on make-up. Your husband needs a pick-up when he comes home from the day's chores. See that he gets it, by having a smiling "fixed-up" wife to greet him.

The next complaint we want to mention was a strenuous objection to women who appear in public—at stores, at work, etc., with their hair in pin-curls. It is amazing how many girls are willing to look like freaks before dozens of people all day long, just so

they can have a nice coiffure for a date at night. It isn't worth it, girls, and the bad impression you make may be detrimental to you later on.

And speaking of appearances in public, three of the men we quizzed said they didn't like to see women doing their grocery shopping or otherwise appearing in public, or any place except the beach, scantily clad in bra or halter and shorts. Nuf sed, ladies! There's a time and a place for

said, "The thing that annoys me most about my wife, is the fact that she practically greets me at the door with everything that has gone wrong all day. I don't even get my coat off—she doesn't even take time to give me a kiss before she's yak, yak, yakking away about all the bills that came in the mail or how she can't get the kids to behave or the faucet leaks in the bathroom or something. I get so tired of complaints I could die. If she'd just wait until I've had some supper and could relax a little, I'd listen to all her troubles and try to help, but as it is, I get so mad, I just snap at her and we usually end up quarreling."

Gals, that statement speaks for itself. Let's be calm, cool and collected as well as pleasant until after dinner at least—then present our woes if any. But remember, your husband has probably had a hard day so keep the woes to a minimum. Okay?

One man stated that the thing he disliked most about women is the way they interrupt when their husbands are talking, contradict them, or finish their jokes or stories according to their own version.

This is a rude thing to do, ladies. Remember, husbands are people too, and should be treated with the same respect and courtesy as any friend or acquaintance. You wouldn't think of interrupting some other woman's husband to contradict him. "Be as polite to your own."

(Continued on page 78)



NO !

YES !

everything and beach attire should be confined to the beach. One man commented however, "If they're really good looking, maybe you shouldn't stress this too much!"

Several complaints concerned stockings though strangely enough that peeve which is supposed to be a pet with most men, crooked seams, didn't show up in our poll. But one man said he thought the worst taste exhibited by women occurred when they wore ankle socks with high heeled shoes. Another man said that it positively distressed him to see a woman who in warm weather removes her garter belt and twists her hose "in a blob" as he put in, below her knees. You all know that trick. "Take them off altogether or leave them alone" was Mr. B's advice. One other comment along these lines—one gentleman commented that high-heeled shoes should never be worn with slacks.

Take It Easy

The next complaint concerned nagging, or its ramifications. One fellow



NO !

YES !



NO !

YES !

The Electrical Workers'

Our Auxiliaries

Two of our faithful auxiliaries have sent in letters this month. The following is their correspondence.

**L. U. 569,
San Diego, Calif.**

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians' 569 invited their husbands to a ham dinner on Saturday night, March 10, 1951. The dinner was well attended and enjoyed by all. A hand-painted table cloth was the door prize and was won by Mrs. Garnett. Canasta, pinochle and bridge tables were set up after the dinner hour.

The auxiliary gave a spring luncheon and card party on April 12. Several auxiliaries from other crafts were represented at the party. Canasta was played in the afternoon with prizes for high scores. A crocheted afghan was raffled off during the afternoon.

We have our regular pot-luck lunches on the second Thursday of each month at the homes of the members with a co-hostess to assist. Cards, sewing or just chatting are enjoyed after luncheon.

Plans are under way for us to make mattress covers for a Camp Fire unit. We do various types of community welfare work where it is needed.

Our regular business meeting was held on Tuesday night April 24. After the business session, we play cards and refreshments are served.

JEANETTE MCCANN,
Publicity Chairman.

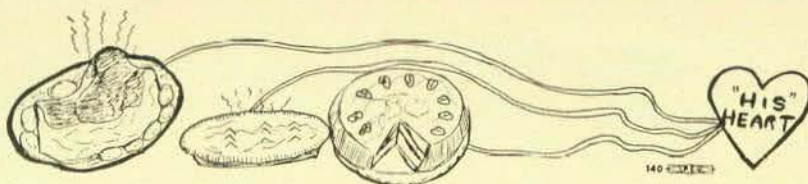
**L. U. 177,
Jacksonville, Fla.**

Officers for the ensuing year of the Women's Auxiliary to Local 177, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were installed at the last meeting in April, in the electricians' hall. Mrs. R. H. Pickard, a past president was the installing officer.

Mrs. O. H. (Jack) Fannin, was installed as president for another year, with the following serving with her: Mrs. V. E. Lucas, vice-president, Mrs. J. F. McGahy, secretary, and Mrs. Frances Nelson, treasurer. The Executive Board—Mrs. A. F. Kegebein, Mrs. Mary Mullis and Mrs. Marguerite Leighton. Mrs. Ben E. Williams will serve as chaplain, Mrs. Harold M. Poag, card chairman. Since our membership is getting so large, the telephone committee will consist of three, namely: Mrs. Mary Pickard, Mrs. Anna Barker and Mrs. Major Brown.

Mrs. Fannin presented corsages to all officers who had assisted her during the past year.

After the installation the Auxiliary entertained all present at a lunch-



Way to a Man's Heart

Girls, when we took our informal poll this month among our men acquaintances, we inquired as to the favorites—the absolute favorite dishes—that men like to eat. We found out definitely that they like the food that sticks to the ribs. Out of 20 men questioned, 18 of them preferred roast beef or steak to any other kind of meat, with roast beef leading. Then they wanted mashed potatoes and gravy. More than half wanted a nice salad—but none of the fancy gelatin or fruit variety—just a good old vegetable salad with oil dressing.

The vote was a little more varied with regard to dessert, but apple pie won, with chocolate cake a close second. (Lemon and cherry pie and chocolate ice cream received a few votes.)

Most of these recipes are old stories to all you good cooks but just in case you'd like a few pointers, here's how:

ROAST BEEF

5 to 6 pound rolled rib roast of beef
Salt and pepper
2 large onions cut in thick slices

Wipe meat with a damp cloth. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and cover with onion slices. Place on rack in pan and roast uncovered in slow oven (300° F.) allowing 35 to 40 minutes per pound. Serves eight.

BROWN GRAVY

Strain juices left in your roast pan into a cup and place in cold water. The fat will rise to the top. For one cupful of gravy, take three tablespoons of this fat and heat over low fire. Blend in two tablespoons of flour. Then stir in one cup of stock. (The liquid remaining from your roast drippings is fine to use after fat has been skimmed off but if there is not enough, you will have to add stock. This stock can be made from a bouillon cube or canned soup. Don't use plain water if you can help it.)

Cook and stir the gravy vigorously until it boils and is smooth. Season your gravy well, with salt and pepper, minced herbs, perhaps a dash of Worcestershire—whatever your taste indicates.

There is nothing so unappetizing as pale gray gravy. Color it with a few drops of Kitchen Bouquet or other colorer, until a rich brown shade is obtained.

MASHED POTATOES

Everybody knows how to make mashed potatoes but preparing light and fluffy mashed potatoes is an art. Add hot milk to mashed or sieved well-done and well-drained potatoes and beat vigorously with a potato masher or a fork, being sure no lumps remain in the potatoes. A very small amount of baking powder may be added to keep the potatoes white and light, but only hard beating will make them creamy. Add a big lump of butter, salt and pepper. Be sure they are very hot when served.

For variety you may sometimes sprinkle chopped chive, or chopped crisp bacon, or a little grated cheese over the top.

eon at the Lobster House. The tables were attractively arranged and a most delectable meal was enjoyed.

Our auxiliary has high hopes of a successful year and we still are happy in the thought that we have "Something to Do, Something to Love, and Something to Hope For."

In closing I would like to leave this thought:

Have you come to the Red Sea place in your life,

Where, in spite of all you can do,

There is no way out, there is no way back,

There is no other way but—through? Then wait on the Lord with trust serene,

'Till the night of fear is gone; He will send the wind; He will keep the floods,

When he says to your soul "Go on!"

MRS. O. H. (JACK) FANNIN,
President and Publicity
Chairman.

Bookbinders

(Continued from page 27)

These conditions have not come easily but have been garnered through the years through the constant efforts of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Their story like that of the other Internationals which arose toward the turn of the century, has been one of victory after prolonged struggle.

Bookbinders were organized as early as 1850, when a charter dated February 11, 1850 was issued to a Washington, D. C. local under the leadership of a man named Columbus Denham. During the early days of organizing, the Bookbinders belonged to the International Typographical Union which at that time was an industrial union embracing all the printing crafts. However, in 1892, just one year after our Brotherhood was started, the Bookbinders, following the precedent of the printing pressmen, withdrew from the I.T.U. and combined with a few independent groups of bookbinders to organize the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. In that same year, the Bookbinders held their first convention in Philadelphia and set up their Constitution and Bylaws. In 1898, the Bookbinders with a membership of 2,500 affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. By 1904 its membership had increased to 6,500 and by the war years had gained a membership of 20,000.

Through all those early years the I.B.B. was gaining benefits slowly. Wages steadily went upward, though due to early organizational efforts, wages were never of the sweatshop variety found in so many of our A.F. of L. industries back in the "gay" 90's. The Bookbinders' most severe battles were fought for shorter hours, for the work of bookbinding was tedious, tiring and often very strenuous before the innovation of modern machinery. The Bookbinders' most bitter campaign was waged in May, 1921, the date set for an all-out, country-wide attempt to establish a 44-hour work-

week throughout the industry. The time was inopportune, for business conditions were not good and the I.B.B. carried on a number of bitterly-contested strikes and met defeat in many sectors. The Brotherhood lost thousands of members and as a result suffered bankruptcy. However, the battle for the shorter workweek was won in a number of larger cities, setting the precedent. With this as an impetus the I.B.B. set out to rebuild its treasury and rehabilitate its local unions.

50,000 Strong

Today the union stands 50,000 strong and we have already cited for you the benefits it has achieved for its members in recent years.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has fine modern office space in the A.F. of L. Headquarters Building in Washington. They publish an attractive, informative magazine known as the *International Bookbinder*, bi-monthly.

That briefly is the story of the union and what it has done for its members. Before closing we should like to pay a word of tribute to those members. It has been our experience that Bookbinders are craftsmen and unionists of the finest type. We come in contact with them quite frequently in Washington. To begin with there are hundreds of them in Washington employed at the Government Printing Office and at the Congressional Library. Here they are doing a good job every day of turning out the hundreds of pamphlets and forms which Uncle Sam needs for all his nieces and nephews—items which must be stitched and stapled and perforated, folded, cut, bound—any one of a dozen operations which skilled Bookbinders perform with precision and ease. There are hundreds of thousands of valuable volumes stored in the Library of Congress. It is Bookbinders, members of L.U. No. 4 who keep them in repair and insure them for posterity.

There was something particular we noted about all the Bookbinders with whom we came in contact. They are proud of their work—

this is particularly true of those men who do the actual binding—the putting of the covers on the books. It's a real art with them. We were reminded of the old saying about the sailor on shore leave, always taking a row on the water. The top hobby with Bookbinders is—bookbinding! Many of them have set up their own little hobby corners at home where they do hand-binding and leather-tooling as part of their recreation.

Bookbinders, as a class, have always made it a practice to know their trade thoroughly. They have always been advocates of complete apprenticeship programs. They know their industry from start to finish. A banquet was held by the George D. Barnard Company, Bookbinders of St. Louis, recently, to honor six members of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders who had been with that firm more than 50 years.

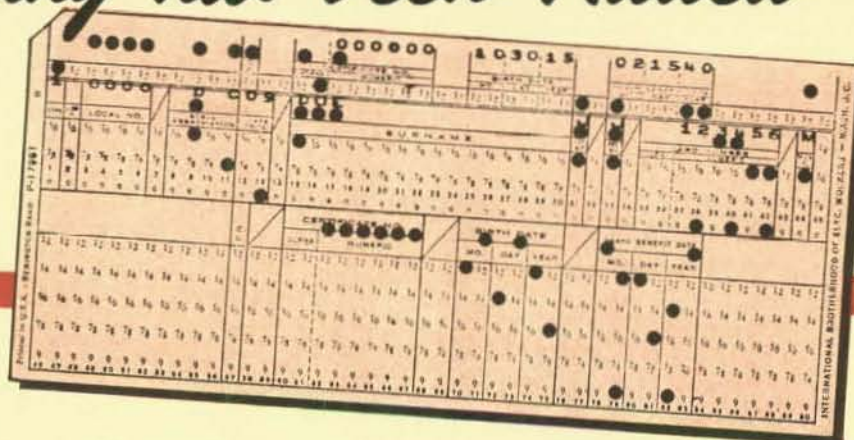
Another 50-year jubilarian, August Harkenbach, was praised as a man who had been sent out to court houses in many states all over our nation to rebind valued law volumes. He had over 15,000 of this type of hand-bound books alone to his credit.

We could cite many interesting instances if space would permit. It will not, so we must be content to say that Bookbinders are playing a very important role in the great production that is "Americana." They, by their skilled service, are helping to educate both the youth and the adult population of our country—a nation which has a reputation for having more than an ordinary share of avid readers. And by the skills they have perfected through the years, they are currently preserving our literature, our archives and our precious documents as a heritage to all the generations who will follow.

We acknowledge with thanks the kind assistance of Mrs. Mabel Harris, Secretary to President John B. Haggerty, and the personnel of Simon's Bindery, Washington, D. C., for their help and cooperation on the "Bookbinders' Story."

Something has been Added

**AT THE
I.O.**



Yes, something has been added at your International Office and since we promised when we did the "Know Your I.O." series of articles, to keep our members up to date on changes, and what we hope are improvements here, we want to tell you about our new Card Punch operations.

Requirement of Law

As you know each year your International Office is required by the insurance laws of the District of Columbia to file an accurate report on all our members eligible for death benefit. In addition, every two years we must file a complete tabulation concerning persons eligible for pension, now and in the future, with the United States Treasury Department. We have written in other articles the difficulties which attended making these required reports. Thirty to 40 of our employees had to be taken off of their regular work of posting and putting through reports to make this count and the time consumed was about six weeks. Meanwhile posting fell behind, the amount of money in our unallocated fund rose and normal operations in the International Office were severely delayed and complicated.

The need for a better system of making this count became acute. We investigated the possibility of installing card punch machines, found that a workable system could be set up at not too great cost, and last September, we began to install the system. Donald Fancey of the International Secretary's staff was put in charge of setting up and installing the new card punch operations. In Cooperation with Remington-Rand, the new system was speedily put into effect and our E.W.B.A. death benefit count was made with it the first of the year. The saving in time and effort is tremendous. By means of the automatic counter and sorter, four employees are able

to supply the information in about a week and a half, when formerly about 35 employees have labored (and it has been a struggle) to get out the information in six weeks.

Our members may be interested in knowing just what type of machines are employed in this new operation and how they work. The photos reproduced for you here show you just what the machines look like.

The first step in setting up a card-punch system is the transmitting of original information—both alphabetical and numerical—onto a tabulating card by a punch machine. This punch machine has a keyboard similar to that on a



Information for cards comes from master file. Louise Johnson puts recently-punched cards in order.

typewriter with the addition of control keys peculiar to the requirements of the machine.

Each time the operator depresses a letter or number key, the proper punch lines up in the pattern over which the blank card is placed.

Automatic Procedure

After data is set up, depression of a single key automatically causes the entire pattern to be punched on the card. Thus at any time during the operation should the operator make a conscious error, it can be removed from the pattern without having to do the whole job over, which would be the case if the holes were punched each time a key was depressed. Card is punched, ejected into a slot at the back of the machine and a new card fed into the punching station by striking the release key.

On our cards, the following information is punched: certificate number, birth date, death benefit date, name, initials, local union number, card number, state, state code number and several other pertinent facts. These cards are kept up to date—all information regarding withdrawals, transfers, etc., are punched onto these cards as soon as possible so an accurate file can be maintained at all times.

After cards are punched they are fed into a machine which seems to be nearly human since it literally reads and writes, in that it interprets automatically the holes punched into the card, printing visibly on the face of the card the member's name, local number, birth date and the other data which the operator has punched on the card. This operation is completely automatic and this machine interprets and prints at the rate of 100 cards a minute.

The next important machine in this chain of processes is the high speed sorter and counter. The arrangement of punch card perforations automatically enables the machine to separate the cards into proper sorting units. The cards can be counted in each classification as they are sorted. Thus if we wanted to know how many members were due to go on pension in say 1954, all we would have to do is run the cards through the machine and get a total. Incidentally the machine puts the cards back into proper order again and works at a speed of 450 cards a minute.

Another machine, the tabulator, prints data from cards onto a tabulating sheet whenever a need for such data in such form arises.

Still another machine, known as the multi-control, is capable of re-

producing an identical set of punched cards from the master set, or any part of the information on them. This miraculous machine is also capable of comparing cards of a master file with those of an auxiliary file in order to reproduce the information and also it can interfile alphabetically or numerically.

Valuable Use

Use of this machine will be very valuable to us in the future. There will perhaps be many individual studies which we might like to undertake. Cards can be reproduced for as little as one-tenth of a cent per card. Additional information can be punched on them for interpretation, while our initial files can be left intact to perform the service they have been set up to perform, namely, keeping an accurate and constant count of our beneficial members and their standings.

This phase of card punch operation has already been put to good use, for as a by-product of our system, we have been able to set up an accurate file for keeping track of our military service members—how many, how long in service, when discharged, etc.

Another by-product which will prove valuable in time and trouble saved over the years, embraces the fact that lists and counts of men

Mrs. Mae Morris projects alphabetical and numerical information onto a tabulating card aided by punch machine.



At the other side of the machine, Jeanne Vaughn is shown as she removes cards after the punching operation.



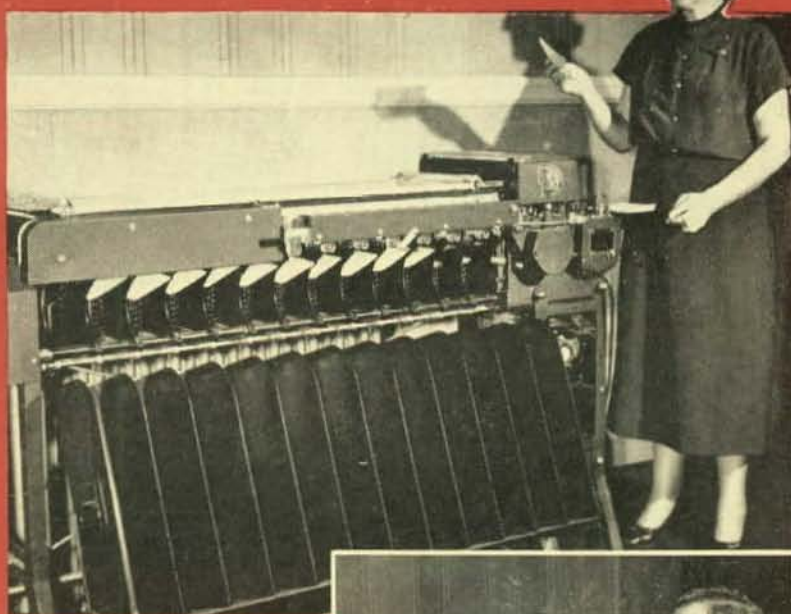
transferring in and out of locals can be compiled monthly on the tabulator. Posting clerks can refer to these lists which are always up to date, thus saving them the inconvenience of tracing a transfer through the local cards, and also saving the time and effort of employees whose experience and training is needed so much in our posting operations, from having to compile long lists of transfers on the typewriter.

We feel that the innovation of the card punch machine into your I.O. has been a most helpful one. Our aim in the International Office has always been to try to give good service. By use of the punch cards we have been able to keep our posting and receipting of reports from our locals from falling behind each year when our death benefit count is made.

In addition our "suspense" fund has been kept to a minimum which has the added significance for us that this money can be invested immediately to work for us, adding interest to our funds, rather than lying dormant until allocated, as is the case whenever posting falls very far behind, as occurred annually with the death benefit count as we explained above.

Four girls, two working full time and two part time, keep our punch card system current.

Below: Mrs. Mae Morris operates a high-speed machine which sorts and counts the punched cards.



Right: Donald Fancey, who supervised setting up the punch card system demonstrates tabulator.

Below right: Mr. Fancey is shown demonstrating "multi-control," which duplicates the punch cards.

Below left: Mrs. Jeanne Leake feeds punched cards into the device. Later they will emerge with information printed on the face of the card.



MICA WORKERS

Vote for I.B.E.W. Representation

WITHIN the past year the I.B.E.W. has won three National Labor Board Elections covering the Maintenance, production and clerical units at the Irwin (Pennsylvania) Mica Works of the Westinghouse Corp.

Won Bargaining Rights

Local Union 1526 was chartered after the I.B.E.W. won the bargaining rights for the maintenance group. Then came the job of organizing the production group, and the UE and IUE-CIO decided that they, too, would try to move in. After waging a successful campaign, and following this up with defeat for the UE and the IUE, Local 1526 signed its first agreement. In its first agreement, the I.B.E.W. won increases of 19¢ to 24¢ per hour for 67 percent of the production group, and 18¢ per hour for the remaining 33 percent. The maintenance group received 13¢ per hour which was in addi-

tion to a 16¢ average increase per hour on inequities.

The I.B.E.W. then petitioned for the clerical group and won this election just recently. The local union is now negotiating pay increases and better working conditions for this unit.

The Westinghouse Mica Works is a 100 percent signed up unit, with all three units 100 percent union members. All of this is because of the interest shown from the very start by the members and officers of Local Union 1526.

Staged Victory Party

After winning the last of the three units at the Westinghouse Irwin Mica Plant, the I.B.E.W. held a victory party at the Sons of Labor Club, Herminie, Pa., which was attended by all members marking the start of a new year of work and progress for this local union.

The mica works at Irwin is on

a 20-acre site, comprising four three-story buildings with 125,000 feet of working space, and processes mica flakes into tape, fabricated parts and sheets, all of which are used for insulation of motors, generators, and a wide variety of other electrical apparatus.

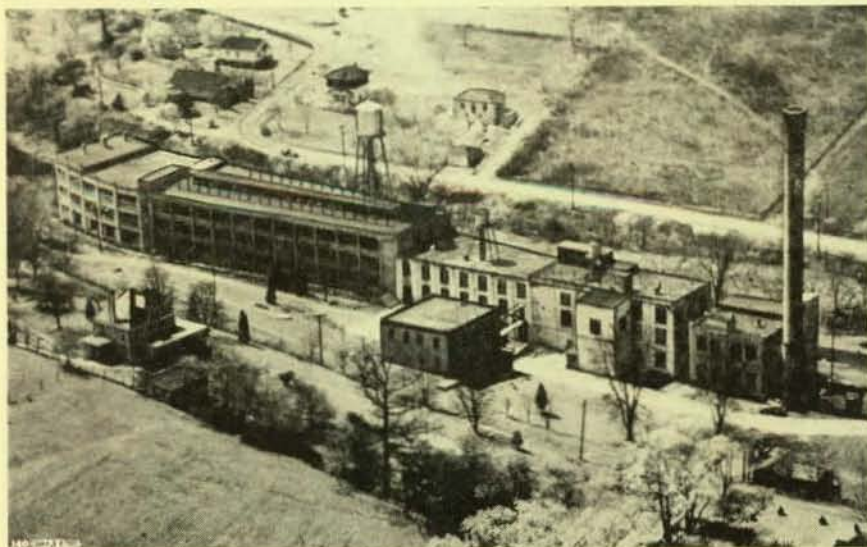
A revolutionary new type of insulation that "bounces back" to normal after extremes of temperature now is being produced at the plant. Called "Thermalastic," the new material is used in large steam-driven generators, in which it is expected to provide a 10-times increase in life expectancy over previous materials.

Mica is one of the most important industrial materials in the world and the fact that the great bulk of it comes from India also makes it a highly strategic material.

Automatic Machinery

Mica is mined in block form and then split into wafer-thin flakes. When built up into sheets of varying thickness, it provides an electrical barrier that can be made to any required size. Mechanically, mica sheets have the "bounceiness" of springs and will resist heat that destroys other types of insulation.

New automatic machinery features the plant's production facilities. One machine—150 feet long—takes in mica flakes at one end, tumbles them into a finely divided "snowfall," and drops them in smooth layers on a constantly moving sheet covered with resin. At the other end, the sheets—called mica plates—are cut and stamped to size, depending on the application. Another machine tests



Irwin Mica Works of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation at Irwin, Pa.

the mica sheets for their electrical properties, and automatically comes to halt if defects are located.

For custom-built insulation, involving equipment with extremely high voltage, the mica is hand-laid by deft-fingered girls who built up consecutive layers of mica in canasta-fashion.

Many forms of mica are found through all parts of the world in varying degrees of abundance. India and Madagasear, however, have the largest deposits and they also are more easily worked.

Nature Lends Hand

Nature has provided an excellent basic electrical insulation in mica, but it cannot be used without men performing complex additional operations on it. These operations are now being carried on at the Irwin mica works of Westinghouse.

Mica is first combined with resinous binders such as shellac and a wide variety of backing and reinforcing materials into various forms which are processed with heat and pressure into usable electrical insulating materials. These materials then become some of the most important parts of the big electric generators of the power



These I.B.E.W. members are busy building mica rolls. The girls "deal out" flakes of mica on a moving belt, making several layers to build thickness.

industry and electric locomotives, as well as the toasters and washing machines that are so important in the American home.

Seven Varieties

There are seven recognized varieties of mica, but only muscovite and phlogopite are of any industrial importance.

Muscovite mica, more commonly called white or ruby, is generally found in a coarse crystalline rock known as "pegmatite" in which

the crystals or blocks of mica are segregated near the point of contact with adjoining rock. Phlogopite or amber mica occurs in a somewhat similar rock which has an alkaline reaction (rather than acid) and is associated with limestone. Muscovite is the type of mica most commonly found in the U. S. although phlogopite deposits are known. Phlogopite comes principally from Canada and Madagasear and is a poor second from a productive viewpoint since it accounts for less than 1/5 of the total world mica output.

Comes From Rock

Mining mica is a comparatively simple matter. Both types are obtained by blasting the mica bearing rock. The crystals are separated from adhering rock by hand cobbing, that is, by breaking them apart with a small hammer. The mica is then inspected and sorted according to size and quality. Blocks which are likely to yield pieces, at least 1 inch square are thrown into one pile and the remainder, 60 percent to 75 percent, is packed into bags to be sold for grinding purposes. The mica retained is sorted for punching and splitting. Mica to be used for punchings is sold without further attention except for thumb trim-

(Continued on page 79)



Working at mica tape machines are Isabel Serro, Mary Mike and Ann Abate.

Progress Marks Our

PROGRESS MEETINGS



A view of District Three's progress meeting, held April 13. Delegates from four states attended.

AS your June JOURNAL was going to press, our spring Progress Meetings were being held all over the United States and Canada and many fine comments regarding the quality of the meets and the progress being made in all districts were being heard from many sectors.

Vice President Joseph W. Liggett forwarded to us the following account of the Third District Progress Meeting written by International Representative Ed Benz, and sent us the photos reproduced for you here. We hope all our Vice Presidents will do the same.

Reports of our Progress Meetings and pictures to accompany them are vital material to the readers of our JOURNAL and we should like to bring to them the story of every progress meeting wherever or whenever it is held, this spring and in the future.

The account of District Three's decidedly progressive progress meeting follows:

On Friday, April 13, 1951, in the City of Newark, New Jersey, began a series of meetings of the delegates who gathered from the far corners of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Previous Progress Meetings of the Third District were completed in two days and were called for Saturday and Sunday. This one, however, included Friday on which day all the financial secretaries were present from the local unions of the district to hear and participate in an explanation and discussion of the new methods devised by our International Secretary's office in the keeping of the accounts of the International and the local unions.

200 at First Meet

The meetings were held at the Robert Treat Hotel and the initial session was opened at 10:00 a.m. on Friday by Vice President Liggett. Over two hundred delegates registered for this meeting. Vice Pres-

ident Liggett introduced International Secretary J. Scott Milne and his assistant, W. W. Robbins, who immediately proceeded to get into the business of the day.

A very thorough explanation of all phases of the duties of a local union financial secretary, including a description of the improved methods of handling members' dues receipts, was ably presented by Secretary Milne and Brother Robbins. A question and answer session was started and carried on throughout the remainder of the day. A practical demonstration of one of the new systems which eliminates the hand writing of receipts for the larger locals was arranged by the International Office through the courtesy of the Remington Rand Company. This demonstration was held at a location close to the Robert Treat Hotel and was well attended by interested delegates. During the discussion period many of the financial secretaries came forth with constructive



ABOVE—Organizers of District Three with Vice President Liggett (seated at head of table, center), who is flanked by Executive Council Member Louis Marciante, left, and International Secretary J. Scott Milne.

RIGHT—Brother Marciante explains action of International Executive Council on I.B.E.W. Pension Plan.

LOWER RIGHT—Brother Edward Carey, Local 1566, Middletown, N. Y., makes a point at progress meeting.

BELOW—Robert McGregor, business manager, L.U. 1049, Long Island City.



criticism which will undoubtedly bring about some changes in the structure of I.O. forms. Secretary Milne very pointedly asked for this criticism on the grounds that the members in the field are the ones who must cope with the I.O. system and are, in many cases, the best judges of how to eliminate many of the causes of trouble.

The close of the day found all concerned tired, but with a better understanding of the problems faced by both the International Secretary's office and the local unions in the field. (We don't believe that the delegates were too tired to find out why the City of Newark has so many neon signs lighted at night!)

By the opening of the Saturday session the remainder of the delegates had registered, bringing the total number in attendance in excess of 380. The main business of the Progress Meeting was gone into immediately.

Vice President Liggett addressed the delegates and reviewed the progress of the District since the last meeting. He indicated a marked increase in membership which now totals approximately 108,000 as of January 1, 1951. This membership is distributed through a total of approximately 250 local unions.

Vice President Liggett's staff of organizers is now engaged in several organizing drives in addition to their regular duties of servicing the local unions within the district. At the close of the Vice President's talk, no doubt remained in the minds of the delegates that definite progress had been made in the past year—with more to come in the near future!

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to the problems of delegates in the various branches of the electrical field. Some particularly spirited discussion was held concerning linemen. (Where there is a lineman there is bound to be "spirited" discussion.) One of the delegates remarked, concerning the definition of work in inclement weather, "If the windshield wiper on the truck is working—then we don't." (He *must* have been a lineman.) Secretary Milne, who remained through the entire session, being a utility man, got into some of the discussions. (You can take the tools of the trade from a man, but you can't keep him from the problems.)

Pension Plan

During the afternoon session on Saturday, Executive Council Member Louis Marcianti, addressed the delegates and very thoroughly explained the recent action of the International Executive Council in regard to our pension plan. Brother Marcianti pointed out, very clearly, the crying need for additional income in order to make our pension plan secure. At the conclusion of his talk there was no question as to the wisdom of the Executive Council's recommendation. If we are to guarantee the protection of the members now on pension and those who are yet to come, we must support the action of the Council.

The business routine of the Progress Meeting was broken Saturday night by a dinner, a rip-roaring show and a dance—all of which was staged by the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association and other I. B. E. W. local unions of New Jersey. Good food preceded by a "bit of cheer" was enjoyed by the delegates and their wives. Following this, five



Above: Seated, Al Hutloff, S. Moscovitz and Herbert Stickel. Standing, Harry Dove.



At left, Vice President Joseph W. Liggett, 3rd District, gives address.

Below, International Secretary Milne talks of pension problem. At his right is W. W. Robbins, director of research for I.B.E.W.; at his left, Vice President Joseph Liggett.



top notch acts were put on for the amusement of all. An indication of the quality of the show is mani-

festated in the fact that all of the acts had appeared on nationally
(Continued on page 68)

Don't "Fall" for the A. M. A. Propaganda

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Our interest was aroused, recently, by an ad in a daily newspaper calling attention to a forthcoming article titled "Trouble in our Hospitals," in the May 1951 issue of *The Woman's Home Companion*. The article is by Albert Deutsch, a man who has at various times in the past exposed abuses and maladministration in hospitals for the insane. His articles, in many cases, resulted in improved conditions in the institutions criticized.

This time the criticism is not of the hospitals. It is of the doctors, particularly of the specialists that do their work in the hospitals and are paid a salary by the hospitals.

It has been the general practice for the hospitals to give the patient one bill for all services rendered except those of the personal physician. Various hospitalization payment plans are based on this practice. Now these specialists, supported by the American Medical Association, have decided that they are being exploited by the hospitals. They want to render their individual bills to the patient and pay the hospitals "rent" for the use of hospital space and facilities claiming that they are entitled to the profit that the hospital, supposedly, is making on them. It is true that all nonprofit hospitals use any surplus there may be from one department to make up shortages, such as their free clinics, in other departments. It has always been understood that doctors follow the same code. In fact there is no question in our mind on that score, concerning most all family doctors.

We quote from the article by Albert Deutsch as follows: "To the layman such words as 'profiteering,' 'exploitation,' and 'money hungry hospitals' sound grotesquely out of place when applied to institutions established on a non-profit basis for the benefit of the public and headed by boards of civic-minded persons who freely donate their time, effort and money." But that is the official A.M.A. position. At the last annual meeting a series of measures was adopted against hospitals "engaged in the practice of medicine and profiting" from the work of doctors.

There is lots more but we suggest that you read the article and get the full story. This is the same A.M.A. that is spending millions of dollars to defeat the National Health and Hospitalization Bill. Their principle argument is that the so-called voluntary hospital plans can take care of everyone, yet we know that there are millions of people who, through no fault of their own, simply cannot afford hospitalization insurance. Millions of those that do have hospitali-

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

zation cannot afford the medical insurance that is also available.

We know doctors have to live and that they have to put in many years of study and internship before they can put up their signs. But they know all that just as the apprentice electrician does. The principles of ethics of the A.M.A. say: "The prime object of the medical profession is to render service to humanity; reward or financial gain is a subordinate consideration."

As mentioned before we know that there are many doctors that live up to these ethics and disagree with many of the pronouncements of the A.M.A. but fear voicing their opinions for fear of being expelled from their county medical society. Such expulsion would bar a doctor from use of hospital facilities.

We now must come to the point: don't fall for the propaganda of the A.M.A. It falls far short of expressing the will of all its members. Keep your Congressman informed as to your opinions.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Small Dwelling Units Supply Members Jobs

L. U. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Well fellows, here we are again from the "Steel City of the West." Nothing new has really developed in the last month or so. It seems that most all of our members are busy—a large majority here at home—others in other jurisdictions. However, by the time you read this the picture may have changed completely.

Most of our contractors are kept pretty busy right now keeping up with the paper work necessary to secure material under the new Government regulations.

With election of officers coming up next month and opening of the agreement at the same time, everyone seems to be thinking pretty hard on these subjects.

Here in Pueblo with the advent of spring-like weather, things in the construction field more or less take on added activity. Those general contractors who specialize in building small homes and apartment units, usually double their efforts to get

the jobs rolling, so in turn the electrical contractors feel the speed-up too. This is pretty much an annual occurrence and as a result they usually require an additional man or two for a short period of time. Of course this keeps most of our fishermen happy, with the opening of fishing season the 25th of May. Those who were put on extra usually take about a week's fishing trip right after the season opens. This seems to work out pretty well in some cases because the contractor may be getting pretty well caught up, then by the time the sportsmen come out of the hills and ready to return to work, he is able to provide the work for them. All of which reminds me that we are still pushing the Frying Pan-Arkansas Diversion Project and hope by mid-summer to have some good news on the subject.

B. R. (SLATS) COUNCIL, P. S.

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Heroism and Alertness Characterize Linemen

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Brothers, it is realized by members of the linemen's trade that the following qualifications are necessary: Common sense, intestinal fortitude, an athletic body, initiative, and adaptability to varying conditions. Common sense and intestinal fortitude are needed in everyday living but more so in the hazardous occupation of linework. To participate in the trade, requires complete coordination of all members of the body. The construction and maintaining the continuity of aerial transmission lines requires constant application of initiative and ability to adapt oneself to the variable conditions one must labor under for the restoration of electrical service. With these basic requirements an apprentice works with qualified linemen until he has become a journeyman. Then with the constant application of his past experiences with that which he learns from his brother co-workers, he becomes a craftsman of the trade. Most of our members are craftsmen and we take pleasure in introducing three of our Brothers to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Two Edison linemen were on a trouble call of a burning pole. Brother Frances Macauley climbed the pole,

Employees of Utility at Detroit, Michigan



Brothers Harold Johnson and Laurence LeFevre are members of Local 17.



Brother Willard Hall.

brushing past the mast arm of a street light which was accidentally energized. Brother Macauley fell to the ground, shocked into unconsciousness. His partner Brother Willard Hall started resuscitation immediately and in a few minutes Brother Macauley began to breathe again. Brother Macauley's life was saved by Brother Hall's alertness and expert knowledge of the principles of first aid.

Brothers Laurence LeFevre and Harold Johnson played major roles in the rescue of Jerry Wilson in March, when he fell through the ice at Wall Lake. They were driving their truck along the lake road to another job. They saw a crowd of people watching an 11-year old boy out in the lake up to his armpits. Brother LeFevre and an unidentified man attempted to reach the boy by pushing a row boat over the ice, which broke. Brother Johnson then got a

ladder and a rope from the truck. He and a Wall Lake fireman pushed the ladder out over the ice, then threw the rope to Jerry who tied it around his waist. Brother Johnson and the fireman pulled him up on the ladder and from the ladder to the boat where Brother LeFevre and the fourth man waited. In a short time Jerry was safe on shore. Congratulations Brothers Hall, Johnson and LeFevre for the exemplification of some of the qualifications of the craftsmanship of our trade.

Brothers, we are entering the hot humid season. Hot weather causes perspiration with a loss of body mineral. This loss can be replaced by taking a salt tablet several times a day with a full glass of water. Perspiration exposes us to the greater danger of electrical shock. It behooves us to apply all the safety rules and equipment. Brothers, when have you last practiced artificial or pole top resuscitation? If considerable time has elapsed suggest to your divisional or safety instructor that you would like to review the principles of artificial and pole top resuscitation. The life saved may be your own.

JULIUS OTTEN, P. S.

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Sixty-five Apprentices Graduated by Local

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD. — On Wednesday, April 25th, the members of Local Union No. 28 held their annual commencement exercises for the boys who had finished their four years of apprentice training. Sixty-five fellows each received a certificate of their accomplishment and are now eligible to perform the duties of a

journeyman electrician. Just about everybody who is anybody in the field of apprentice education was present to greet the boys and give them all a few words of encouragement.

Among men who are often forgotten, are those kind and considerate fellows who invent or originate gadgets to lighten the burden of housework for women. This year marks the 50th anniversary of one of those machines. Does your wife know what machine it is and who invented it? If she can answer that she is a very remarkable woman. The machine is a vacuum cleaner and was invented by H. Cecil Booth back in 1900.

It is hard to write at this time without making some remark about General MacArthur. Not being a politician I have no personal views on the subject that are worth printing but I would like to quote a couple from the pages of local newspapers. One paper said "Anybody with that much on the ball had to be bounced." Sounds logical. Another editor wondered "How many of these celebrations MacArthur would be able to take,"—personally, I wonder how many President Truman can take.

Who is the Yankee's most glamorous ball player—why "Joltin' Joe" DiMaggio of course. But the records for last year show that everybody is wrong. Last year DiMaggio batted out 28 homers and had a batting average of .301. Yogi Berra batted out 32 homers and had an average of .322. To me that makes the Yogi a better ball player — but people are funny.

Well it is about time for me to sign off for this month, so I will say "There must be times when the meek get pretty glum over the prospects of inheriting the earth."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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Newark Signs Pact With Budweiser

L. U. 52, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY—Enclosed is a photo of the partially completed brewery being built by Anheuser-Busch. This brewery (operating on limited production at present) is being maintained by the members of Local No. 52. At this writing there are four electricians on the payroll, Brother Leo Knoller, superintendent and Brother A. Teshner, W. Schroeder, and S. Portnow. When the brewery is completed the maintenance force should reach a total of 30 men.

The final negotiations between Anheuser-Busch and the Brotherhood were terminated two months ago. Brother Al Terry in the company of N. Leider of Beach Electric, who has the contract to supply labor, and the Anheuser-Busch representatives signed the agreement with Local No.

New Budweiser Plant at Newark, New Jersey



See letter from Local Union 52 for data on labor contract.

52 which gives us the privilege of supplying the men for the maintenance of the brewery. These men, with the exception of the foreman, shall be paid at the rate of \$3.00 per hour straight time and \$6.00 for double time for the first shift, \$3.05 an hour and \$6.10 double time for the second shift, and \$3.10 an hour and \$6.20 double time for the third shift. They also receive paid holidays and paid vacations and whatever insurance and hospitalization company personnel may get. Also as per our other maintenance contracts, only journeymen wiremen may be employed.

Brother Terry's assistance has been invaluable in negotiating this and other maintenance contracts whose conditions are typical of above mentioned. He was instrumental in having an escalator clause insuring a maximum 25 cents an hour in wage differential between a maintenance worker and construction worker.

We feel justified in believing these conditions place us in the vanguard of the Brotherhood in relation to maintenance conditions.

FRANCIS MACKEY, P. S.

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Negotiations Hampered By New Regulations

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—Emergency regulations on a national level are again hampering the efforts of our joint conference committee. Our bargaining agency was apparently at a point in their negotiations where an agreeable contract was at hand, but unfortunately the Wage Stabilization Board's rules and regulations came

along at this critical moment and more or less upset our apple cart.

The formula applied to labor's ranks by the Wage Stabilization Board to limit wage rate increases to ten percent above the wage rate of January, 1950, is a cruel one. It has been devised in part by such reputable individuals as Mr. Eric Johnston and Mr. Charles Wilson of the Wage Board. Mr. Johnston's reputation for promoting profits for the movie picture industry in the past is well established. Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, has done an outstanding job taking care of the stockholders of a large corporation for many years. It seems that they both intend to enrich their past reputation to big business in their present capacity.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Wilson insist that their ten percent clause is in line with the general increase in the price of commodities consumed by the public. Those of us that visit the corner grocery store and meat market at regular intervals with the wife know that this is not so. A very popular brand of soap chips, for example, sold over the counter for 26 cents back in January, 1950. Today the same brand is selling for 33 cents in what seems a slightly abbreviated carton. This is an increase of approximately 27 percent. Cleanliness is Godliness, they say, but our big business policy makers are doing an outstanding job to place this moral practice in the luxury class. Some will argue that if one does not use quite so much soap the price will come down because of the acting forces of supply and demand. Well, just let one try the practice of not using their normal demand of soap, and suffer the obnoxious consequence.

Because of these regulation factors, our committee has detoured and bargained for fringe benefits. In particular, the negotiations for group insurance for our membership has made remarkable progress. The general plan appears to be one where the contractor will pay five cents per hour into a fund. This fund will pay the insurance premium to an accredited insurance company. The control of this fund will be placed in the hands of six trustees, three of which will represent the union and three the employer. Many minor details remain to be worked out, but there seems to be no obstacle in the progressive path of the plan.

Incidentally, our annual dance was the outstanding social event of the past year. It was held at the Graystone ballroom on March 30, 1951. It was obvious to those present that the turnout was gratifying to the efforts expended by our entertainment committee. All enjoyed an evening of dancing, periodic visits with fellow members and their guests, and the spectacle of an entertaining floor show.

JOHN MASER, P. S.

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Agreement Signed With Seattle Light Company

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Local 77, after a long struggle, finally achieved realization of an accomplishment that it has been striving for many years—and that is, a signed agreement with City Light of Seattle. On March 5, 1951, the City of Seattle acquired the facilities of the

Twin Cities Apprentices Honored



James W. Brett, center, was one of 433 Twin Cities building trades apprentices graduated to journeymen recently at ceremonies held at the University of Minnesota. Present at the awarding of diplomas were, left to right, K. C. Webb, vice president of the St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce; Charles R. Brett, father of James and business manager of Local 110; James Brett; Joseph Keenan, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department of A. F. of L., and Nick Smith, president of St. Paul Building and Construction Trades Council.



Julius O. Schultz, center, is shown receiving his disability check from Gus Brissman, president of Local Union 110, while Charles Brett, business manager of the local, looks on.

Puget Sound Power and Light Company in the metropolitan area of Seattle, which resulted in several hundred employees of P.S.P. and L. being transferred to the City Light Department. These P.S.P. and L. em-

ployes had worked for many years under a signed collective bargaining agreement, and along with the City Light employees, felt that if they were to obtain a signed agreement with the city, the opportune time would be at

the time of the merger of the two systems. The City Council consistently refused to grant their request for an agreement, so a strike vote was taken. An elaborate publicity campaign was inaugurated several weeks before the proposed merger and the citizens of Seattle were made aware of the seriousness of the problem of a "power blackout" and of the rightful grievance of the two groups of employees,—that of the P.S.P. and L. employees who were not sure of their employment status with the city, and that of the City Light employees who had been trying to secure a signed agreement for many years. The controversy lasted for approximately three weeks, and finally through the staunch support of the membership, the City Council of Seattle passed a Resolution on March 2, 1951 (just three days prior to the scheduled "power blackout") to grant the City Light Department permission to enter into negotiations with Local 77 and other interested crafts, and sign a collective bargaining agreement for all employees of the City Light of Seattle. The settlement of this controversy should effectively end public power attempts in the Northwest, and particularly cities in the power business, from operating outside nationally recognized methods of labor relations. Committees are now in the process of formulating their demands which will be presented in the near future to the City Light Department.

Line construction had three big jobs contracted in March, consisting of Seattle to Marblemount, Midway to Big Eddy, and Midway to Grand Coulee.

The following Bills which affect 77 are now law in the State of Washington. Senate Bill 38, allowing city employees who now live outside the city to maintain their residence. House Bill 491, which allows cities of the second and third class engaged in the power business to open their budgets for wage increases. House Bill 308 giving the Seattle Transit Commission budgetary and spending powers. House Bill 297 making Social Security available to public employees if they wish to do so. Senate Bill 222, providing collective bargaining for the state and its political subdivisions was lost. Also, 77 was instrumental in killing several unfavorable pieces of legislation.

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

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Written Contract Renewed After Twenty-five Years

L. U. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—Contracts and unions! To my way of thinking, it hardly seems possible that one should exist without the other. To be sure, there are exceptions to the rule, but as most people

connected with unionism well know, there has to be some sort of agreement whereby a union can meet with management around the bargaining table. In our New England area there are quite a few companies employing Local 104 men, and with the majority of these companies, contracts of one sort or another exist between the companies and the union.

It is with a good deal of satisfaction that our new Business Agent, Henry Nolan, reports that a glaring defect has been remedied in that a basic contract has now been negotiated between the George Ellis Company and our local union. On February 28 of this year a new basic contract, from which will stem all future benefits and conditions, was signed and brought into being. The last written contract that existed between the company and the union was in 1926. After several attempts to come to an agreement with the company, Business Manager Nolan, in close collaboration with Brother Walter Donahue, finally succeeded in negotiating the basic contract.

Now that the basic contract has been signed, attempts are being made at the present time to write up conditions that the company and the union consider equitable. The members of the committee instrumental in writing up the conditions of the contract are Brothers George Greenwood, Karl Pulsifer, Walter Donahue, Pio Marino, and Danny Keene. This committee, in conjunction with the business agent, hopes to bring about conditions that once again will put Local 104 on the level that it previously maintained through the years.

EDWARD J. CURRAN, P. S.

Minn. Local Reviews Welfare Plan

L. U. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Less than a year ago, an employees' welfare plan was agreed upon by St. Paul contractors and Local Union 110, under which six cents per hour of wages were to be set aside, four cents going toward insurance-covered hospital, surgical and weekly temporary disability benefits and two cents for the total disability trust fund. The insurance money was to build up for three months and the total disability trust to accumulate until January 1st of this year.

About 460 members are covered in this plan, under which dependents as well as employees are eligible for some of the benefits, such as hospitalization and surgical care. So far, workers and their families have been paid approximately \$13,000, with individual claims running as high as \$1,000.

The first employee eligible to receive total disability benefits under the agreement was Julius O. Schultz, of Local 110, whose sight was affected by cataracts on both eyes. When physicians declared him unable to follow his trade, Brother Schultz drew his first check. Retroactive to January 1st, he will get weekly benefits of \$35 up to a maximum of \$10,000. Since he is now 59, the payments will continue almost to the time he is 65, when he will begin to draw a \$50 monthly pension from the union, plus social security benefits. He has been a member of the union 22 years and was employed by Commonwealth Electric Company.

Three members each from the contractors and from the union administer the fund and Charles Brett, business manager of Local 110 is chairman while Dan Gephart, manager of the St. Paul Electrical Contractor's Association, is secretary.

JOHN FRANKLIN, P. S.

Work Picture Brighter In Fort Worth Area

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—Most all our members are working now and the employment situation here looks brighter each day. Several of our boys have had to leave town for work and it surely would be nice if they could return home and be with their families. There is not much profit in maintaining two homes.

Brother Fred Otto has been on a leave of absence from his duties as business manager for several weeks due to illness and at this time our acting business manager, Brother G. H. Burt, is attending the Phoenix Convention of which I can tell you more in my next report.

Local and state labor union members have renewed their battle for defeat of the anti-labor Parkhouse Bill, Senate Bill 267 and by the time this goes to press we probably will know if we have won or lost. The measure already has passed the Senate and I am sending this report in just before the final decision on the House floor in Austin. Doyle Willis was the only Tarrant legislator who voted with labor in the recent showdown. Others voted to keep the bill alive and on the floor, or did as some of our members, JUST DID NOT VOTE. A lot of our Texas legislators who were elected with labor votes and by so many not voting at all, are willing to sell us into slavery for the money of the Brown and Root forces.

September 2-8 is National Union Label Week, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. We could do a grand job by making every

week Union Label Week. Think it over.

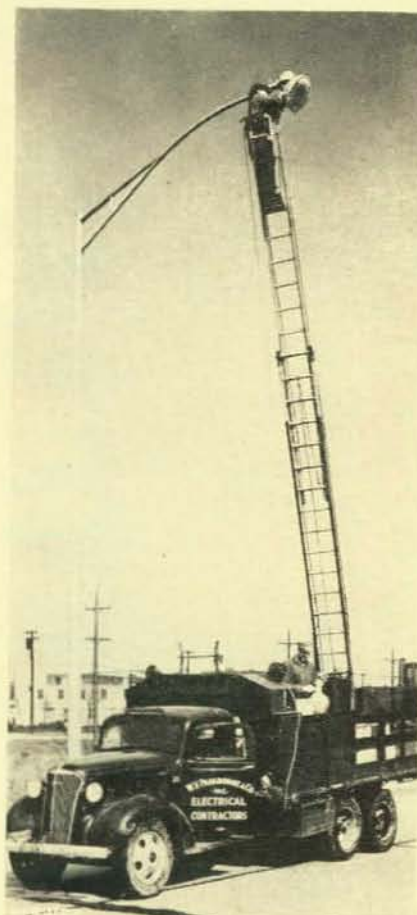
Brother, there is an election coming up in which it is your duty to vote and you don't need a poll tax receipt. Yes, it is time for the election of our officers again. Come on out, nominate and vote for the man you think is most capable of taking care of the business of your local union and not just because he happens to be your friend.

I want to express my appreciation to each member for the privilege of serving as treasurer, recording secretary, press secretary and on various committees. It has been a pleasure and I hope my successors enjoy it as much as I have. I will come to a close by saying, "Thanks to all."

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

Philadelphia Adopts Mercury Vapor Lamp

L. U. 126, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Something new has been adopted by the city of Philadelphia in the line of street lighting—the mercury vapor lamp, which is a radical improvement over the old street lighting system.



Members of L. U. 126, Philadelphia, Pa., completing installation of a new type street light, a 240V—400W G. E. mercury vapor lamp.

Ohio Local Honors Veterans at Dinner Party



Letter from Local Union 129, below, gives names of oldtimers who were honored.

Most of the lighting is installed in a section of the city that is being lit up for the first time and is a pleasant surprise not only to visitors, but to native Philadelphians, too.

The job was contracted by W. V. Pangborne and Company of Philadelphia and installed by members of Local Union 126.

A. KUDRICK, P. S.

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Lorain Honors Older Members at Banquet

L. U. 129, LORAIN, ELYRIA, OHIO—Local Union 129 was indeed very proud of itself at a dinner party held March 17, 1951, to honor the older Brothers. The celebration was highlighted on that evening by the presentation of service pins to members of good standing from 25 to 35 years.

The honored members seated at the guest table from left to right are: Tex Newbill, 37 years; Al Beese, 35 years; Archie Weaver, 26 years; Gaylord Tucker, city electrician, 33 years; E. B. Newkirk, 25 years; Charles Sauer, 30 years; Gus Pallas, charter member of Local 129, 35 years; Harold Ault, 31 years; Robert Ward, 33 years; Charles Wiegand, 32 years; Emmett Jones, 34 years; Ray Redding, 32 years.

Due to sickness five Brothers were not able to attend. They were: R. K. Simms, 35 years; A. J. Miller, 35 years; E. W. Eppley, 33 years; Joe Copas, 27 years; E. Gates, 26 years.

Brother Gordon Freeman, International Vice President, made the presentation of the service pins, and was also the guest speaker of the evening. He spoke of the many occasions on which he worked with these men when they had problems that would naturally arise in the building of an organization such as ours. He also spoke on the functions of our present Wage Stabilization Board.

Those standing at the guest table are as follows, from left to right: T. J. Conroy, business manager, Local 683, Columbus, Ohio; E. Radebaugh, business manager, Local 673, Painesville, Ohio; Forest Kisler, business manager, Local 867, Sandusky, Ohio; Charles Bowdich, business manager, Local 64, Youngstown, Ohio; Cliff Masters, business manager, Local 39, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Murray, business manager, Local 306, Akron, Ohio; Mayor Flaherty, Lorain, Ohio; Grover Withrow, financial secretary, Local 129, Lorain, Ohio; Reverend Shoemaker, pastor, First Methodist Church, Lorain, Ohio; William Barnes, business manager, Local 129, Lorain, Ohio; Gordon Freeman, International Vice President; Ray

Radde, president, Local 129, Lorain, Ohio; H. B. Blankenship, International Representative; Lowell Stedman, vice president, Local 129, Lorain, Ohio; F. H. Wickline, engineer in charge of electrical construction, National Tube Company; Clayton Lee, business manager, Local 38, Cleveland, Ohio; Mayor Ault, Elyria, Ohio; Gordon Higgins, assistant business manager, Local 129, Lorain, Ohio; Charles Thompson, superintendent of maintenance, National Tube Company.

The ceremony was very impressive and one which we all will long remember. Our party committee, of which Mat Jackson was chairman, worked diligently to provide such a fine program.

We were also successful in completing our wage negotiations on March 17, 1951. We received a 12½ cent increase which started March 19, 1951, and brought our rate to 2.82½ per hour.

GORDON HIGGINS, Ass't. B. M.

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Retiring Member Honored by Local

L. U. 142, PITTSBURGH, PA.—On Wednesday evening, April 4, it was my pleasure to present Brother Jack

Cunningham his honorary withdrawal card, at a dinner given him by his fellow workers from the Steam Heating Company. The dinner was at Grant's Bar in Millvale. Jack retired on April 1st, after 28 years of service. Brother Harold Stover presented Brother Cunningham with a beautiful Elgin wrist watch on behalf of his fellow workers. Brother Dan Joseph and Harold Stover deserve credit for the fine job done in arranging this affair. Ask Mike Pfister and Joe Benchoff what a good time we had.

This is the age of miracles. I was at the Blue Ridge Inn one night last week and met Tom Duffy of the electrical department with the charming Mrs. Duffy to be. Tom bought a drink, so don't give up, fellows, and maybe some day an electrician will buy you a drink. Lots of luck to Tom and Irene.

On April 18, the local held its second annual dinner at Dutch Henry's. From all indications a good time was had by all. Lady Luck was with Tom Tollan, Franel Schnorr, John Stepanik, Joe Balogh and Bob Nelson. Among the guests were Andy Johnson, International Representative, Pete McGavin, regional director of the A. F. L., Joe Schmitt, Local 147, Ed Joyce, Local 132, C. J. Carlson, Local 1443, our office force from Local 149, J. Dunhoff, John Dugan, George Sterzinger, M. Mucha and three of our retired members, Nick Salicce, Fred Voelker and Jack Cunningham. Mike Lacey was his usual self and entertained the boys with his piano playing.

The ten pin league finished the season with Bob Nelson high average with 166.2 and Schlott high for one game with 246 and high for three with 582. Reg Malloy won the pins over average tournament, but Dorothy did not get the prize, for the boys saw to it that Reg bought the drinks. The banquet is scheduled for May 6 at Hoffmyers Farm.

In the duck pin league, Windy Dugan was high average with 159.25 and Ed. Hudzinski was high for one game with 238 and high for three went to Norb Schwartzmiller with 570.

We hear that Bill Kessler, Al Ducci and Al Besterci are pleased with their jobs at the Phillips Station.

Ask Ken Raynes about the heavy fog he was in at the Progress Meeting in Newark.

Will someone tell Norb Schwartzmiller the tunnel at Smithfield and Carson Streets is for street cars only?

Chuck Nusz, Joe McDonald, Lawrence McFadden, Art Jacks, Ed. Bettylon, Gordon Long and John Gilmore, along with Jimmy Smith from the office, are still on the sick list. To all of you, a speedy recovery from

At Local 142's Second Annual Dinner



Local 142 held its second annual dinner at Dutch Henry's on April 18. Seated, left to right: P. McGavin, regional director for the A.F.L.; A. R. Johnson, International Representative, I.B.E.W. Standing: C. J. Carlson, Local 144; K. J. Raynes, H. C. Cook, J. N. Flaig, Local 142, and J. Schmitt, Local 147.



This trio of retired members of Local 142 attended the dinner. From left: Jack Cunningham, Fred Voelker, and Nick Salicce.

your illnesses. These members' addresses are listed on the bulletin boards and I am sure it would bring a little cheer to these Brothers if we would all send them a card.

HARVEY C. COOK, P. S.

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Warm Weather Is Welcomed in Decatur

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.—As the month of March draws to a close we can truthfully say we are not sorry to see it go. This has been an exceptionally cold and disagreeable

winter, and the sooner the nice warm spring breezes start blowing our way, the better we will like it.

At last reports, there were still about 50 of Local 146's members working away from Decatur. It is our sincere hope that when warm weather does finally arrive, there will be an abundance of work here locally, so that all members who would prefer to return may be able to do so.

"Pop" Runyan has been seriously ill in Macon County Hospital. Any members who would like to drop him a few lines to cheer him up, mail your letters to Room 317. Bill Mihal is recuperating from his recent op-

Scene at Decatur's Christmas Party



While a little late in arriving, these pictures of the Christmas party of Local 146, Decatur, Ill. were too good not to print. Santa was played by Frank Hubbard, a genial contractor who likes kids. Below are three members snapped at the party. From left they are John Jordan, Fred Ullom and "Jersey Cole."



eration and is now reported working in Denver, Colorado. Harold Montgomery has returned from Mayo Brothers, where it was found unnecessary to operate. However, he is on a strict diet. Sam Deskert has gone to a sanitarium for a rest, as a result of a nervous breakdown.

Right now the big news is the Wabash expansion project, on which the business agent and other labor leaders are working to co-ordinate with construction plans. An approximately four million dollar expansion program can mean a mighty fine thing for the Decatur construction trades if the situation is properly handled.

At our recent union meetings the attendance has not been too good.

If you members want to know what's cookin', remember, the best place to find out is in the union meeting. It's a known fact that the biggest "grippers" are the ones who attend the least meetings.

BOB WAYNE, R. S.

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Ottumwa Local 173 Has 50th Anniversary Fete

L. U. 173, OTTUMWA, IOWA—On Friday, April 13th, 1951 at 7:30 p.m., members of Local 173, their wives and honored guests gathered at the new Ottumwa Country Club for a banquet commemorating the 50th anniversary of Local 173, I. B. E. W.

Our charter was granted April 12th, 1901, and at that time the local consisted of only 16 members.

Of the original charter members there are only three left, they being, John Shockley, E. H. Trent and H. A. Davis, and we were very fortunate in having them with us.

Brother Trent being the only one who has continued as an active member for 50 years, (and of these 50 years most of them have been spent as an officer of the union) was presented with a 50-year button plus a certificate of faithful service, the award being made by the local President Harold D. Waller.

During the dinner, music was furnished by the Ottumwa Heights College string ensemble. Mr. Oscar W. Stoltz, president of the Chamber of Commerce was the principal speaker. Mr. Stoltz gave a very interesting talk, and praised the Electrical Workers for the important part they take in building and maintaining a progressive community.

Brother E. H. (Ernie) Trent explained to the group the many changes that have taken place in electrical work here in the last half century. To the large number of young members Brother Trent said: "I would say cooperation and service are the keys to success. I believe the electric industry has dedicated itself to service, and I believe that Local 173 is definitely included in that dedication."

Our President, Harold D. Waller, presided at the dinner and introduced the honored guests. Those who spoke briefly included, Mayor Herschel C. Loveless; Finance Commissioner Warren C. Larson; Charles Gardner, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Leo Morgan, president of the Ottumwa Trades and Labor Assembly and Gordon Hathaway, director of apprenticeship training.

To each and all of the honored guests, Local 173 wants to say thank you for the fine cooperation given in the past and we are looking forward to many more years of friendly relationship with them.

CECIL MORGAN, R. S.

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More Good News From Vallejo, California!

L. U. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.—Yes, Brothers, there's good news this month—good news from old Vallejo that we would share with you. First, of course, is the very good news that our negotiating committee has been very successful in recent contract negotiations and has secured a 15-cent-per-hour increase, retroactive to January 1, 1951. This brings our scale to \$2.75 per hour. All the retroactive pay has been paid as of

As Jersey City Local Honored Its 50-Year Members



Officers and members of Local Union 164 at affair which honored old timers.



Seated, left to right: 50 year members of Local Union 164 Harry Little, Thomas Merrill, Michael Driscoll, Clarence Fraleigh. Standing, left to right: James Foohey, Vice-President Local Union 164; George Renz, Business Manager Local Union 164; Al Sauerbier, President, Local Union 164; Al Terry, International Representative; Frank Belanger, Secretary, Local Union 164.

April 1st. The negotiations, hotly and bitterly contested at times, still were carried on in a gentlemanly and orderly manner with no work stoppage or personal animosity and, now that a decision has been reached, we find we have lost none of the respect or friendly relations that existed between our local union and the contractors before negotiations began.

More good news is the fact that all our members are working, with present and future indications such that they will keep steadily employed for some months to come. While there is plenty of work and good prospects, the work load appears to be so balanced that our local unions will be able to furnish all the help necessary.

The third portion of good news

is the fact that Local Union 180 will hold its biannual banquet in the very near future with good eats, good entertainment and lots of good fellowship.

Because our local union is the hub of a great and strategic military area (see accompanying sketch) we are taking in many new members from the Civil Service rolls of these large government establishments on

With Charter Members of Local 173



The remaining charter members of Local Union 173 and President Waller. Left to right: Brothers John Shockley, E. H. Trent, President Waller and H. A. Davis. They were feted at a 50th anniversary celebration.

marine cards and maintenance cards. These agencies are still hiring skilled labor every day. But I would like to repeat and emphasize the fact that only skilled help is needed. There is a big surplus of unskilled labor that tends to become a burden on the community as well as a problem to itself.

It would be interesting to learn how you Brothers in other local unions handle the ever increasing problem of subscribing to the many worthy charities that solicit donations. We here are trying out a new plan—at least, new to us. First, our Executive Committee screens all of the requests. Then, during or just after our regular meeting, raffle tickets are sold and a drawing held, with 25 percent going to the lucky



President Harold D. Waller presenting Brother E. H. (Ernie) Trent with his 50-year button and a certificate of service at anniversary event.

ticket and 75 percent to the Executive Committee for disbursement to the worthy charities. It isn't an original idea, but it might help some of you as it is helping us.

Well, more news about the banquet next month and, we hope, more good news from old Vallejo. So long!

D. V. McCARTY, P. S.

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Railroad Locals Set Labor Dispute Pattern

L. U. 205, DETROIT, MICH. — I imagine most press secretaries at times find it difficult to decide whether to write about the small events of strictly local interest or to take the space available to interpret the local attitude toward the very important national and international matters which bear heavily on local progress.

Is it more important to report that we enjoyed a highly successful party last month or should the scribe tell the whole membership of our union how the wage stabilizer, Eric Johnston attempted to cut off our cost-of-living "Escalator Clause" increase causing our regular membership meeting to vote unanimously to send protest telegrams expressing our determination to enforce the original agreement.

It seems to me that the way controls and regulations are being applied to almost everything we do we can hardly make a move without running into some restriction or revocation. The situation is so serious that they penetrate into the day-to-day life of the members and it is next to impossible to write more than two paragraphs which will command the reader's attention unless these policy issues are raised.

There are probably not more than a hundred members in the whole International who care that our last social affair was the best our local ever held, but there are probably thousands of members who are glad to see another hundred workers join the active forces trying to maintain our past gains and preparing to advance in the future.

Being a railroad local we are proud that we are of that group which was first to place a labor issue before a special board with the authority to make its decision free of the straight jacket designed by the "Big Business" administrators in Washington. It now appears that we have set a new pattern for the handling of labor disputes wherein the labor movement will not be subjected to the dictation of industrialists hiding behind "dollar-a-year" administrator masks.

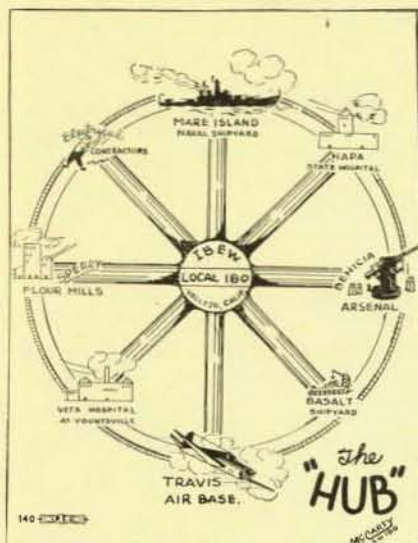
The granting of the six-cent cost-of-living increase to non-operating railroad workers should never have been questioned by the stabilization czars, but they were apparently so determined to pay the arms bill by smashing the high living standards of the wage workers and guarantee high profits in a business-as-usual program, they failed to figure the rights and power of the United Labor Policy Committee. When the people are giving their lives business can at least give its profits.

W. L. INGRAM, P. S.

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Maisch Says His Head Size Will Not Go Up

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —Apologies to Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson, Fulton Lewis and all the other big newshawks throughout our Continental United States and all the other press secretaries of the



Electrical Workers' JOURNAL who work so hard to get their articles together each month, but yours truly is sure some proud that he was made press secretary of the month. I assure you that my hat size will remain the same. I was working in Newark, N. J. when I was informed by Mackay, who, as I understand it, is foreman of the maintenance gang at Krueger's Brewery. He informed me about it and I had to take his word about it until I could get home that weekend and read about it myself. The last couple of weeks I worked for Beach Electric I was at the Krueger Brewery Job, working under Len Hodapt and must say at this time all the men I worked under while in Local 52 territory were very friendly and congenial.

I would like to make a correction at this time. I was sorry to notice that the information that I sent the I.O. in regards to your scribe as to my past in the electrical game was changed around a bit. I still have a copy of the article I sent in and it should have read, that I have been financial secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic City Beach Patrol Benevolent Organization for some years, and should never have been in connection with Local 211 of the I.B.E.W. Of course Brother Frank Stokes who is financial secretary of Local 211 and Brother Edward Koehler who is treasurer of Local 211 and has held that job for over 25 years both understood what it was meant for. But for the rest of the members that might think I am trying to get some false glory I hope this will set them straight. But once again your scribe is very grateful that he was picked as Secretary of the Month. As for the picture used, I had to get one together fast, because the letter from the I.O. was about six weeks getting to me, as it was lost in the mail. I know it did not show my beautiful head of skin, but for sentimental reasons I used that picture because it was taken by the son of one of our sound men in the Convention Hall here in Atlantic City. The man who took that picture is a war casualty but as you can see is not forgotten. I hope Brother Warke will read this article because he will know who I am referring to. Long time no see, Brother Warke. Here's hoping you and the better half are O.K.

Your scribe is now working back in Atlantic City on the Mayfair Apartments and I assure you that it surely is nice to be home again. What with summer coming on and storm windows to take down and screens to put up and whatever painting has to be done together with the grass that has to be cut and weeds that have to be yanked out and all the other joys that go with own-

ing your own home. And then again the better half has not been feeling too well of late and I feel better being at home when she is ill. President Frank Camp is running the job at the Mayfair and Walter "Fuzzy" Furneisen is the shop steward and Brothers Jack Hines, Earl "Skipper" Carigan, Charles Duberson, Robert Patterson and yours truly comprise the crew at the present time.

Your scribe has been informed that Brother William Heppard Jr., financial secretary of Local 211 for many years before Frank Stokes, who relieved him of his office, has applied for pension from the I.O. and it has been approved. I also understand Brother Samuel Harvey has also applied for pension. Local 211 will long remember these two men who worked tirelessly for the welfare of our local as long as this scribe can remember. Some of our younger men would do well to try to live up to their ideals. They were always bellicose at all times when Local 211 was the target to be jerked around, and it always came first to them and then themselves even if it meant being taken off the job. To both these Brothers Local 211 was always first in their minds.

In conclusion, as it is now the 29th of April, let me quote a poem which I read somewhere that went like this—

She sat on the bridge in the gloaming
And tickled his face with her toes.
But she was a Jersey mosquito
And the bridge was the bridge of his nose.

So by the time this is being read Jersey's old standby will be out in full force and yours truly will have to get the preventatives out. See you next month gang—

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

Unity of I. B. E. W. Praised by Members

L. U. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—L. U. 252 has had the misfortune to lose temporarily the services of its president, C. O. Docktor. In the interim the president's chair will be occupied by our capable Vice President Rueben Rose.

Much of the work in this area took a beating from the weather this winter. Several of the local's members worked out of other locals and brought back reports of good treatment from Detroit, Toledo, and Lansing. They made new contacts with I. B. E. W. Brothers, whom it was a pleasure to know and with whom it was a pleasure to work. We find that the reports of men working away from the home locals follow this pattern of brotherly fellowship more often than not. It is a sign of the unity that gives the organization soundness and strength.

With a break in the weather it appears that we will be able to place all the local men on local jobs, barring of course material shortages that could upset the schedules. If this should happen you would be able to locate quite a few of the boys with a fishpole in hand and a grin on their faces where the fish should be biting.

This is one local that believes in higher education. We have crews on four University of Michigan projects.

DONALD HILLER, P. S.

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Getting Trained Men Is a Serious Problem

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—At our membership meeting of April 24 we approved an application for pension submitted by Brother James



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____

L. U. _____

Card No. _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

_____ (Zone No.)

OLD ADDRESS _____

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

A "Frameup" Shot of Akron Oldtimers



Local 306 members (identified in letter from local) honored at banquet.



View of speakers' table and some of the guests.

C. Green and swore in eight apprentices. This is progress. At about the same time the International Office took the assistant business agent of St. Paul's Local Union 110 to work on wage stabilization in Washington, D. C. This is also called progress.

Now all this progress we see taking place makes me question whether we're progressing the way we could, and should. The question that arises

in my mind is. "What are we going to put into these apprentices in the way of unionism?" Sure, in electrical knowledge our apprentices are the best in the world, but as potential labor leaders are we doing anything to help them? How many labor leaders on a local level are good speakers? I would say very few, so why don't we make it possible for our young future leaders to get some training along

those lines? Also, give them a little bit of the history of labor's struggle that the high school textbooks never brought out. These are just a few thoughts, but from the response to the question of training our apprentices that I brought up at the meeting, I think something will come from it, so we'll tell about it when and if something does happen.

Now, to get to the business of the

International Office taking Frank Werden of Local Union 110 to work at the International Office. I may be all wrong in what I'm about to say and will gladly stand corrected if I am, but here is how I see the picture. If a local union takes on an assistant business agent or elects a new business agent, then it is up to the local officers to do their best to help these people along. The local union takes the time, pays the wages and does all of the training. Two groups are benefitted—the International Office and the local union. The local union benefits by having a man of good stature, good personality and good conditions, due to the officer's doing a good job because of the time and good thoughts that were put into this person. The International Office benefits from having a well run local union free from discord, one that goes along its way without friction and continues to bring in new members. Now what happens? In a lot of cases the International Office or private business gobbles up the well-trained person and the local union has to work as hard as it can and with a lot of patience and perseverance get another man trained for the job.

Those are my own thoughts, but it looks like both the International Office and the local union have to help in the program of training leaders before they take office—not the local union after the person is in office.

I think that every local union in every building trade has had this problem and my only answer to it is that we will have to put something into a thing before we can expect to get anything out.

Don't forget the picnic is coming up soon.

JAMES P. CONWAY, P. S.

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Local 306 Observes 25th Anniversary

L. U. 306, AKRON, OHIO — Local Union 306 celebrated its 25th Anniversary by holding an anniversary meeting for the membership on the evening of April 16, 1951. Badge of Honor Scrolls, cards and appropriate lapel emblems were presented to nine members with 25 or more years continuous standing. Vice President Gordon Freeman was unable to be present at this meeting and Brother H. B. Blankenship from his staff represented him by presenting the scrolls. From the accompanying photograph, the names of the Brothers honored with the years of membership represented on the scrolls are as follows:

Seated: Brother Claude R. Madlene, 30 years; Brother Glen S. Bump, 30 years; Brother Lloyd E. Folkes, 25 years; Brother James H. Zufall, 30 years. Standing: Brother C. M. Jef-

fords, 25 years; Brother Nat Arons, 25 years; Brother Wiley E. Cockerham, 25 years; Brother Carl C. Everett, 25 years; Brother David M. Lusk, 25 years.

After honoring these Brothers having long periods of service, we could not fail to mention two Brothers who are beginning their period of membership and who were obligated at this meeting as apprentice wiremen. They were Brothers Terry L. Sweitzer and Donald H. Schafer.

The aforementioned events were witnessed by a capacity attendance. Secondly, on the evening of April 17, 1951, which is exactly the date 25 years from the date the local union was chartered, our anniversary banquet was held at the Mayflower Hotel in Akron. The ballroom and stage accommodated, with little room to spare, a total of 470 people, including members and their wives, guests representing civic and industrial life of the community.

Seated at the speaker's tables, reading from left to right, are:

Front Table: Mr. Ray C. Sutliff, city editor, Akron Beacon Journal; Brother E. Y. Spangler, president, Trades and Labor Assembly of Summit County; the Reverend Doctor Harry D. Rose who gave the banquet invocation; Mr. Charles E. Slusser, mayor-manager, City of Akron; Brother C. W. Murray, business manager, Local Union 306; Brother Gordon M. Freeman, vice president, 4th District; Brother Carl G. Scholtz, Executive Council Member, 4th District; Brother Leo C. Kempel, president of Local Union 306; Judge Oscar A. Hunsicker, 9th District Court of Appeals; Brother H. A. Bradley, president of the International Chemical Workers Union.

Back Table: Brothers Lester J. Kromer and Lee A. Harrington, banquet committee members; Brother Walter C. Simms, president, Tri-County Building Trades Council; Mr. A. W. Danford, manager, Akron Division, North Central Ohio Chapter, N.E.C.A.; Brother H. B. Blankenship, from Vice President Freeman's staff; Brother Ted C. Dethloff, A. F. of L. organizer; Mr. William H. Simmons, the local union's auditor; Mr. Merv P. Robertson, executive secretary, Akron Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Herbert B. Link, vice president, Bellows Electric Sign Corporation, and Mr. N. P. Michl, superintendent of Bellows Electrical Sign Corporation.

C. W. MURRAY, B. M.

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Huntington Spruces Up the Union Hall

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—The warm balmy breezes from the south have finally paid us a visit,

chasing those blustery, chilling snow-infested winds away to parts unknown. Oh, boy, what a relief. Again we welcome those big drops of perspiration as the busy buzz of all our local members is once more in 100 percent action. There is lots to be done and lots in the making so we are looking forward to an exceptionally busy season. Our union hall has taken on a new look the past week. Newly painted and decorated throughout, an added cheerfulness is presented and appreciated as we assemble in our local home.

Two weeks ago the West Virginia Electrical Workers Association met in Beckley, West Virginia. It was a very enjoyable and successful meeting. Many important questions and suggestions were taken up and satisfactory adjustments made. Business agents and delegates from many cities of the state were present. Brother Roy Wray, business agent of Beckley, did a grand job of entertaining the visiting Brothers and all the Brothers were loud in their praise of the hospitality of Local 872.

Well it will soon be election time again for Local 317. We urge every member of Local 317 to be present at this highly important meeting and help select our leaders for the forthcoming two years. We hope this privilege and duty of every union member shall be taken seriously and respectfully.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

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Local Claims Slight In Defense Program

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—In this part of the country there is very little activity to write about. We seem to be left out in the cold as far as our defense program is concerned.

We all know the defense program comes from Washington and we all know that our Congressmen and our Senators have some part in it and from what I can read and hear I am afraid our Representatives in Washington are too busy with society to worry about their home folks. Well there will be other elections and the ones that made it possible for these society ambitious can easily rectify their mistake at the next election.

Maybe our farmers won't have to beg for railroad cars and maybe all of the people who elected them to take care of their interests and their community will kind of check up on them when the day comes. Let's take a look back and remember what Florida had in the line of a defense program in the last war and look at it now. What's wrong? If there is an answer to that some of these Congressmen or Senators had better answer it and right now! It is too late now for

Florida to get its share as it has been all spread over the U. S., but very little in Florida.

There are many things that Washington did not forget in Florida and one is "controls." The same controls that take care of areas where millions of people are employed are enforced where only a few hundred are employed. Not only that, we happen to be in a non-defense area and the controls are more severe here as people cannot or will not be able to build anything if any more controls go on.

I would suggest as long as our Government is vitally interested in controls to make a chart with all controls on it, explaining to the people what they are, what they are supposed to do and the main point is:—are they doing anything? The average person reads about a control on wages. Let's know what wages. After several months and lots of fighting between labor and these control powers, along comes food control, April 1st. After freezing wages or trying to and then letting big businesses get their houses in order and then prices, also put the control on them; if that's not the cart before the horse, what is?

Labor does not walk out on any committee that is trying to do its job fair and square, but when you put a group of men in power to control something that most of them have never had any dealings with, I don't think it is going to work very well. Most of these men have had dealings with labor on the business side of some corporation or firm and we know their knowledge is mostly cheap labor and they also know that some day they will have to return to their corporations for a living. I wonder if those are not some of the answers. The only thing that the plain, average laboring man can do from what he reads and hears is to stick by his men that represent him in these trying times, for labor, at the same time, does not condemn every part of our Government. We have the best Government in the world. Let's try and keep it.

I would like to write more, but as I know space is limited I want to say that many of our Brothers are leaving this part of the country for parts where they can help do their share. Many will say that they don't sacrifice much. Well, they do Brothers, as most of our Brothers own their own homes, have their children in school and many other things. To be away from home is bad enough, not counting the expenses of keeping two homes. In my way of thinking, any Brother who does that is doing his share and when you take our rank and file of our I.B.E.W. that are away from their homes, not only at the fighting front, but also on their jobs, backing up our Government and our boys over there in defense work, our entire organization, officers and men

Poem of the Month

Knee-Deep in June

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Tell you what I like the best—
'Long about knee-deep in June,
'Bout the time strawberries melts
On the vine,—some afternoon
Like to jes' git out and rest,
And not work at nothin' else!

Orchard's where I'd rather be—
Needn't fence it in fer me!—
Jes' the whole sky overhead,
And the whole airth underneath—
Sort o' so's a man kin breathe
Like he ort, and kind o' has
Elbow-room to keerlessly
Sprawl out len'thways on the
grass
Where the shadders thick
and soft
As the kivers on the bed
Mother fixes in the loft
Allus, when they's company!

Plague! ef they ain't somepin' in
Work 'at kind o' goes ag'in'
My convictions!—'long about
Here in June especially!—
Under some old apple tree,
Jes' a-restin' through
and through,
I could git along without
Nothin' else at all to do
Only jes' a-wishin' you
Wuz a-gittin' there like me,
And June wuz eternity!

Lay out there and try to see
Jes' how lazy you kin be!—
Tumble round and souse yer head
In the clover-bloom, er pull
Yer straw hat acrost yer eyes
And peek through it at the skies,
Thinkin' of old chums 'at's dead,
Maybe, smilin' back at you
In betwixt the beautiful
Clouds o' gold and white and
blue!—
Month a man kin railly love—
June, you know, I'm talkin' of!

March ain't never nothin' new!—
Aprile's altogether too
Brash fer me! and May—I jes'
'Bominate its promises,—
Little hints o' sunshine and
Green around the timber-land—
A few blossoms, and a few
Chip-birds, and a sprout er two,—
Drap asleep, and it turns in
'Fore daylight and *snows* ag'in!
But when *June* comes — Clear my
th'ot
With wild honey!—Rench my hair
In the dew! and hold my coat!
Whoop out loud! and th'ow my
hat!—
June wants me, and I'm to spare!
Spread them shadders anywhere,
I'll get down and waller there,
And obleeged to you at that!

alike are proud of them and I want to wish them all the luck in the world and a speedy and victorious return and that all free people shall be free forever more.

WILLIAM DONOHUE, P. S.

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Auxiliary Organized In Local 324, Texas

L. U. 324, LONGVIEW, TEXAS—
Since May 8, 1950, our local has been

supplying men and finances, in conjunction with locals of the other crafts in this area, for a picket line on Cherokee Construction Company which was awarded the contract on the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Texas Division, job near Longview.

The \$77,000,000 addition to the Lone Star Steel Company plant at Lone Star, Texas went to Brown and Root, Inc.

Jobs in the East Texas vicinity appear to be plentiful if material short-

ages don't begin to hamper construction.

Of special interest to the men in our local, is the newly organized Ladies' Auxiliary. The members have been very active in charity work and did their share in furnishing a room at the Gregg Memorial Hospital in conjunction with the auxiliaries of the other crafts. The room has a plaque signifying that it was furnished by union labor.

The ladies organize socials to include the Brothers of the local and frequently please everyone present at the union meetings by appearing at the close of the proceedings with coffee and doughnuts.

JAMES C. GELVIN, P. S.

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Binghamton Preparing For Anniversary Fete

L. U. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Without apologies, but with some reasons, we return to print. Our first reason is to plead with those members who in the past few weeks have either been too timid or too apathetic to assist those of our Brothers who have been actively pursuing a course of fund raising for our Golden Anniversary celebrations. It is realized that raising money for charitable causes is a hard job in these days, but in our case we asked that each member obtain donations from others interested enough in our plans to contribute. By the time this greets your eye, the first leg of the push will be almost done—if you have not heard of our plans why not call now either the chairman of the special committee, Russ Taylor, or any of the local's officers and find out how you, too, can participate in bringing about a really excellent Golden Anniversary celebration? Remember, Brothers, when this occasion does arrive, will you have a clear enough conscience to enjoy a full blooded anniversary, because, help now or not, you will have to attend this event.

Secondly, June has fast approached and the election of officers will again engage attention and in this respect you will be called upon to attend two meetings, one regular and one special. To those who have not attended two in the last 12 months, this may prove a strain, yet the strain will well be worth enduring if you elect those officers you desire to conduct the affairs of your local union.

Last, but certainly not least, we would offer a few comments on an item which has been engaging the attention of our local contractors and ourselves. It is the desire of local contractors to engage more keenly in the house installation line, and in this

direction we would like to present some very personal ideas on the increased costs which have to be met locally if the homes are union-wired. There seems to be a popular idea about that if "somehow" the cost of an installation could be reduced, it would bring more such work into the unionized orbit. From where we sit, four methods of reduction are apparent: (1) decreased profits, (2) decreased wages, (3) bigger bulk purchases of equipment, (4) greater efficient control over overheads.

Item 2 quite obviously should be unacceptable in that house work is so seasonal in comparison to larger construction jobs. The remaining items are offered in the hope that perhaps something along these lines could be accomplished. It is probable, however, that still other methods are freely available—methods which if successful would result in the customer demanding efficient work at a recognized fair price. We offer the thought that both contractors and union should make full hearted attempts to educate the customer in the ways of the righteous. That should be simple if a "cheap" installation can be proved expensive, assuming our ways are righteous or by merely asking the customer how much cheaper the new home would be without an installation. Should the savings be more than four percent, we should immediately start a "Kefauver." On this basis, is not this mere four percent worth more than all the inconvenience of any other type installation? Wherefore, then, did this discussion arise—maybe we were dreaming?

Finale—since "Bingo" is out, maybe some sluggish Brothers will forward their buck to the City Clerk, thereby helping themselves to a license and the city to recoup some of the losses effected by the D. A.'s clamp down on various pastimes.

GEORGE C. HALLETT, R. S.

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Texas Local Reports Full-scale Employment

L. U. 338, DENISON, TEXAS—This is our second report to the ELECTRICAL WORKER'S JOURNAL and I surely hope this article will find space in the next JOURNAL.

Local 338 reports that all of its members are working and the future work looks good. We have Brother T. H. Hairsine who is our business manager as our representative for the Progress Meeting to be held the last of this month in Phoenix, Arizona.

Our new wage scale became effective the 16th of April. This now makes \$2.50 per hour.

J. A. BROWDER, P. S.

Robin Welcomed by Fort William Local

L. U. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CANADA—One of the severest winters we have ever experienced in years is ended, and springtime in all its beauty is with us again. The robin has returned to his old nesting haunts, navigation is open, building construction is under way again, our members are all fully employed, negotiations on our new agreements are well advanced and showing progress and Pete Ubriaco (shop steward) who lost \$40.00 union dues and found it again, is as happy as a canine with 10 tails. All in all, everything is going well with 339 at the Lakehead.

Speaking of Pete Ubriaco and the \$40.00 he lost, reminds me of Pat Murphy who worked on a lake freighter. It seems he went to the captain and said, "Say Cap, if you know where a thing is, is it really lost?" "No," said the captain, "How can a thing be lost if you know where it is?" "Well," says Pat, "That's good, but you know that mickey of Scotch you had in your cabin? Well it's gone down the hatch." The captain's reaction is not printable.

Brother John Raymond, International Vice President, paid us a visit in March. Our officers and Executive Board met him and received much valuable advice and information on union activities in respect to wages and working conditions from coast to coast. After listening to facts and figures and John's advice we came to the conclusion that our proposed agreements ready for presentation to the employers would have to be revised with a request for higher rates. Brother Raymond insisted that all locals must do their utmost to bring wages and working conditions up to a reasonable parity with other localities in the higher brackets, thereby cutting down to a minimum the employer's argument when he presents negotiating committees with facts and figures of cities whose wages are low and conditions deplorable.

I trust I won't be stepping on anyone's toes if I make a few personal remarks on the dismissal of General MacArthur. Canada and the United States, although under separate flags, have so much in common, that national disturbances such as the MacArthur incident have a reaction in Canada just as much as if it had happened in our own country. Naturally, we are divided into pros and cons toward MacArthur just the same as the people of the U. S. A. As far as I am concerned, I am with MacArthur all the way. My contention is that any man who has served his country as well as MacArthur has for 52 years and the latter part of that career fought a war from Bataan to Austra-

PRESS SECRETARY *of the Month*



CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE

Our press secretary for this month is Clarence Tillman Creekmore, born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 16, 1906. Brother Creekmore was brought up in a union-minded family, his father, Charles, having been a member of the International Brotherhood

of Boilermakers and Iron-Ship Builders of America. This Brother began his activity on behalf of organized labor back in 1935 while he was employed by the Knoxville Iron Company of Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was a maintenance electrician and motor winder-repairman.

He became first vice president of Federal Labor Union No. 22640 of the A.F. of L. and later its president and it was largely through Brother Creekmore's efforts and those of a few other ardent workers that the Knoxville Iron Company was finally organized. During the organizational stages, Brother Creekmore served both on the Negotiation Committee and on the committee which drew up the Constitution and Bylaws.

In 1943, Brother Creekmore applied for membership in L. U. No. 760 of Knoxville and was accepted. Since he joined the I.B.E.W. he has served his local well as secretary of the Inside Trade Unit, secretary of the main body and now as its press secretary.

At present Brother Creekmore is employed by Edenfield Electric Company at Oak Ridge, Tennessee in the capacity of Electrical Warehouse K-29 area foreman. He is married and has two lovely daughters aged 16 and 4.

lia and from Australia back to the signing of the peace treaty on the battleship "Missouri" at Tokyo, certainly is one of the great men of our time and great men are desperately lacking in this present age. The U. S. A. dropped atom bombs on Japan and killed 150,000 people and still, through the good offices of MacArthur, the people of Japan have learned to respect the U. S. A. and all she stands for. The people of Japan not only regard the dismissal of MacArthur as a national loss but as a personal loss.

Anyone with common sense will admit that the civilian government must have authority over the military, nevertheless great men of thought, of courage, of guidance cannot sit idly by and see our youth ground up in the jaws of death on the battlefield, while the civilian authorities argue among themselves and mumble in their whiskers.

Well, enough is enough. I could go on and on. However, I will say this much—there are not many nations left in the world today that will kick a man in the pants, shake his hand, and pat him on the back at the same time. Only free men can do that. The other alternative of slave Communitistic countries would have been liquidation. Canada and the U. S. A. can never be anything but friends. An

American tourist once asked the question "How many men has Canada in her regular army?" The answer was "25,001." "Why the '1'?" asked the American. The Canadian replied, "He's the guy that guards the 5,000-mile border between the U. S. A. and Canada."

Here is a thought for the month—"Don't boast of what you are going to do. Do it and then you won't have to boast."

F. KELLY, F. S.

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Balloting Slated in Des Moines Local

L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IA.—By the time that this is seen in print, Local Union 347 will be approaching the time for election of officers for the ensuing two years. During the months preceding election, there is always a lot of enthusiasm for the several candidates for office. Often this enthusiasm for a favorite candidate goes into reverse and instead of exalting the virtues of the favored candidate, the Brothers endeavor to defame the opposition. Of course this sort of action is not complimentary to either the enthused campaigner or to his candidate or to the local union. Every member of the I.B.E.W. should

at all times remember his obligation to his local union and his Brother members and by his conduct and actions do nothing to bring discredit or ill repute thereto. Every member of the I.B.E.W. is bound by his obligation to protect and defend his Brother members. This does not mean that he is obligated to just a chosen few, but on the contrary he should defend and protect every member of the local union.

Rivalry in election for office is a fine thing because it stimulates interest in the union, but please let us not forget to keep our self respect and the respect for our Brothers at all times.

I believe that at this time we should all express our appreciation for the efforts of our officers for the past two years. Theirs is not an easy lot. There are many sacrifices involved, a lot of time and effort and not a little expense. These officers have conscientiously endeavored to serve the local union. They may or may not have pleased us and perhaps we have not always pleased them. We all make mistakes and the more we do the more mistakes we are likely to make.

I believe it to be the will of the local union that we express our sincere thanks for the services rendered by our officers, delegates, committee members and others during the past two years.

I have noticed at several of our meetings a tendency to suppress the expression of ideas. Some of the Brothers seem to forget that the whole purpose of our meetings is to give the members an opportunity to express their views in regard to the union. We may or may not agree with the other fellow's view, but AT ALL TIMES WE SHOULD RESPECT HIS RIGHT TO HIS OWN OPINION.

There is quite a lot of discussion at this time relative to a new wage agreement. We hear a lot of dissension among the other building crafts and also from workers not connected with the building trades in regard to the freezing of wages while the cost of commodities was not restricted and rolled back to a comparative date.

Our local unions do not seem to take as much interest as they might in our civic affairs. In my opinion we should keep posted on the matters that affect labor adversely and take any action necessary to correct such adversities.

Fishing season is with us again and a large number of electricians are fishermen. A large share of the joy of fishing is in the telling about the fishing experience. In this regard a friend of mine was telling of his experience while fishing in a small pond. It seems that he and his partner had been fishing for several hours with no success. The pond in which

they were fishing had been used for a dump for refuse, so periodically they would pull in an old shoe, a tin can, old bed springs, etc. Finally one of them pulled in an old two gallon jug. They put it in the bottom of the boat along with the other junk they had pulled out. After a while they heard a splashing in the jug. Wondering what was in it they broke it open. To their surprise a fine two pound bass flopped on the bottom of the boat. It had apparently swum into the jug when it was only a small fry. Well I don't believe it either, but I do believe we would have a better union if all of you Brothers would attend the meetings of your local union regularly.

FRED H. POWERS, P. S.

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L. U. 363 Members Get Wage Boosts

L. U. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY and VICINITY, NEW YORK—At this writing, we of Local 363 feel we would like everyone to know that we are very busy and would like to hear from other locals who have unemployment. Our rate is now \$3.25 per hour as of January 1st, 1951, thanks to our business manager and his contract committee, who saw fit to go out and negotiate the new contract, and we of Local 363 feel it was mighty fine maneuvering on the part of the business manager and his committee. At this time we would also like to thank our International Office and Representative Al Terry, who were very helpful in expediting the new agreement.

Speaking about raises, we take this opportunity to thank our business manager for his diligent efforts in getting us into a wage bracket that is among the highest in the state of New York and who in less than four years has raised our wage rate from \$2.30 per hour for journeymen and \$1.30 for helpers to \$3.25 and \$2.25 respectfully, with a 50 cents an hour bonus for high and underground work. Our Negotiating Committee is composed of the following: Edward Mayforth, president; Fred Bernhardt, Executive Board member; George Kuhl, Executive Board member; George Romansky, Executive Board member; George Kettig, Executive Board member; John Garrabrant, Executive Board member; John Doerbaph, recording secretary; Pat E. Damiani, business manager.

M. J. MARAIA, P. S.

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Secretary Milne Talks At Phoenix Ceremonies

L. U. 387, PHOENIX, ARIZ.—On April 20, 1951, a dinner was given

Honoring Phoenix Apprentices



Shown at a dinner in their honor are seven new journeymen of Local 387 being congratulated by International Secretary J. Scott Milne. They are, from left to right, Secretary Milne, Charles J. Ammerman, James P. McCormack, William Hoffman, Charles Grone, Claude Walker, Jack Deubler and Harold Johnson. Calapco officials also addressed apprentices.

to honor seven members of L. U. 387 graduating from apprentice to journeyman status.

International Secretary J. Scott Milne, who was present for the ceremonies, addressed the seven Calapco boys, telling them: "There's no such thing as a journeyman electrician. There are only journeymen-apprentices." Secretary Milne, pointed out that as long as a man can learn—and he learns as long as he lives—he is still in the apprenticeship class.

"The biggest job that can be done by the I.B.E.W.," said Secretary Milne, "is to take the journeymen and send them back to school. New inventions, new processes and technical shortcuts make it mandatory that electricians be constantly learning and constantly eager to learn."

John T. Kimball, Calapco vice president, awarded the seven diplomas after the dinner held at the Third Avenue plant of the power company had been concluded. One of the outstanding talks of the evening was given by one of the graduating apprentices, Charles Ammerman.

Graduating with him were Claude Walker, Charles Grone, Jack Deubler, Harold Johnson, James P. McCormack and William J. Hoffman.

Members of the I.B.E.W.-Calapco Joint Apprenticeship Committee attended the dinner—together with union and company officials. They heard William F. Patterson, director of the U. S. Department of Labor's apprentice bureau, heap words of praise on the accomplishments of the Phoenix joint committee.

Henry B. Sargent, president of the

utility company, classed the apprenticeship program as "one of the most valuable programs ever inaugurated by Calapco."

H. R. PETTETT, B. M.

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Labor Offers Support For Civic Improvement

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Well, dear readers, as I sit here writing this little piece for our magazine, pardon me, I mean our JOURNAL, a major question has arisen among us. The President of the United States has seen fit to relieve General MacArthur of his command in the Far East. His relief, Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway, formerly commander of the 8th Army, has accomplished much since the end of December, according to Eric Downton writing in the LOOK MAGAZINE. As you know he took over the 8th Army after the death of Lieutenant General Walton Walker.

Quoting Downton in LOOK, "There is a difference in the 8th Army these days, the United Nation troops in Korea are feeling different. Almost as something tangible," he says. "You can sense it as you walk among the Turks, French, Dutch, Greek, Thailanders, Filipinos, and the Stoical South Koreans (who have developed a poor-relation complex). The creeping defeatism is gone. Discipline is better. A calm-faced 56-year-old American soldier has infused a new spirit into the international army."

So maybe dear readers, the change

in the supreme command in the far east may not be so bad after all. Could be for the better, then again who knows—time will tell.

My personal opinion, well, as I am not a military man, I am not in a position to comment. I leave such matters to those who have chosen for themselves a military career, and who have risen to the top or near top in their chosen field. They are in position to know what they are doing and I am sure that the matter at hand was carefully thought out before any decision was made. Insubordination is a serious charge.

On April 11th, the N.E.C.A. and Local 505 got together and had an old fashioned shrimp boil, honoring the graduating apprentices who have now entered the ranks of journeyman wiremen. These so honored were: Brothers Gomer R. Miller, G. L. Sillo-way, Jr., John J. Sherrin, Robert B. Sizemore, Jr., Antonio J. Balsomo and Edgar Z. Mallette. Also at this time the Apprenticeship Committee announced our apprentice of the year to be Brother C. A. Cleighorn, who will carry the colors of old 505 to Memphis, Tennessee, in June. Brother Charles Thurber N.E.C.A. representative of this district and Carl Griffin of the Federal Apprenticeship service were guests at this gathering and gave inspiring talks.

The Central Trades Council has re-organized the Labor Luncheon Club and held their first luncheon on Tuesday, April 10th at 12:30 p.m., in the Rose Room of the Cawthon Hotel. The Chamber of Commerce was asked to attend this get-together for the purpose of discussing the topic of "What Could Labor Do To Help The Chamber of Commerce To Build A Bigger and Better Mobile." Assistant Manager O. C. Lockett, of the Chamber of Commerce, Armstead Leeke of Lerio Patent Cup Co., and W. L. Hammond of the Mobile Steel Co., were their representatives.

Mr. Glenn P. Brock who is vice-president and general manager of the Gulf Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and who has carried a Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's ticket for 35 years is president of the local Chamber of Commerce, but was unable to attend this luncheon due to pressing business which called him out of town.

After a very pleasant luncheon the topic was discussed and very well thrashed out. And from my personal observation a good start has been made to rub out the imaginary line that exists between management and labor. I do believe that if this start is followed through that labor will be in the very near future an accepted part of the Chamber of Commerce and community life here in Mobile.

Brother Shannon, our genial business manager, was master of ceremon-

ies and handled the assignment very commendably.

The luncheon club meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month and all I.B.E.W. members are extended an invitation to sit with us whenever they are here or close by on these luncheon dates. Yes, you can even make a special trip for the occasion. I am sure you will enjoy it. So come on, we will be very glad to have you.

Reports on the Alabama State Electrical Workers and the Alabama State Federation of Labor conventions which will be in Birmingham this year, will come up at the next writing.

So until then let's all remember that, "Silence is a strong weapon for defenseless people."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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Local Amends Election Bylaws

L. U. 551, SANTA ROSA, CALIF. — Anyone want to know about methods of voting? We just got through grinding out an amendment to our bylaws to take care of our local elections. It ain't easy, Bub!

For instance, what do they call the system of voting used in the United States? Even the little woman (who knows everything) didn't know that one. "Why don't you call some of our Government officials" she says. We called three of them and they didn't know either. Everybody had it on the tip of his tongue but just couldn't remember. We hot-foot it down to the library and ask for a book on voting. No books listed under elections, balloting or other similar titles. You see what we mean, it ain't easy.

However, through brilliant methods of deduction such as staring into space, scratching head and walking around said library, we leaned up against a set of books called encyclopedias and there we hit pay dirt.

"Ballot," it says one place, "means little ball." This wasn't helpful but it was interesting. It seems the old Greeks or somebody used rocks or small balls for voting. That could get pretty rough in a local election, so we passed that one over, although with some guys, throwing rocks would work out all right.

This marvelous set of books came up with the fact that the United States system of voting is called the "Australian method" on account of it was first tried out on the kangaroos. We don't have any of those in our local although we do have some mules. Being part mule ourselves, we waded through some more stuff.

"Ballot is essentially a secret as distinguished from an open vote, to secure the voter from previous intimidation or subsequent revenge." That

sounded okay so we wrote it down. Then we looked up mail balloting and drew a blank even from this educated set of books. Good old Roberts Rules helped out on this one where it says that voting by mail cannot be a secret ballot.

We wanted a strictly secret method of voting and the "Encyclopedia Americana" said "If secrecy in voting be required, then the only method is by ballot and a ballot that does not secure secrecy of the vote is not a ballot within the meaning of the law."

Well, anyway, after going through lots of this stuff and kicking the whole thing around for awhile, we proposed that our elections should be held "in accordance with standard secret ballot practice and democratic principles used by the United States Government." The boys bought it at our next meeting so now we are set for our May and June elections.

Anyone know anything about contracts? That is our next problem around here. As this is being mailed to our good friend Marie Downey, Supervisor of the JOURNAL (say, why doesn't someone write an article about her?) we have given our 90-day notice of intention to amend the agreement and can now start to think about all those nice provisions we would like to see in there.

If you hear rumors of the West Coast being bombed, don't believe it because it will only be us blowing our tops and that loud pounding sound will be our negotiating committee knocking on the contractor's door.

MONTY HOSKIN, P. S.

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Quebec Local Wins Forty Hour Week

L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—Here we are Brothers on the eve of getting the fruits of our long and drawn out negotiations for the forty-hour week, it has been a long wait, but as the old saying goes "it all comes to him who waits" as we all know that there have been some very peculiar cases to be ironed out so as to make this 40 hours a week work out, not so much in the back shops but outside where work is in connection with the arrival and departure of trains, and as always our general chairmen were kept very busy in ironing these cases out. Most cases were settled to the satisfaction of all, so now let's enjoy it not forgetting the work that this required, the time and thought that our representatives contributed for our cause.

Brothers, I am again going to remind you of your obligation to attend your regular monthly meetings. Attend your meeting and see that your union is strong, more so this month, JUNE, for this is the month that you

Billfolds Presented San Diego Apprentices



Brother John H. Proudley, 83 (lower right) with apprentice members of Local 569.

have to support your union, it is the time for election of officers. It is your duty to see that the strongest Brothers possible are elected. So that your affairs will be properly looked after for the ensuing term, so let's see how many Brothers, when they want to, can attend monthly meetings.

Don't forget Brothers who are on locomotive work, take up Diesel studies, for you can see almost every day where Diesel engines are displacing steam and that means more openings for electricians and the ones who will get any good jobs are the ones who are prepared for them, don't think that the company or any one else will pick you out of the crowd and set you up unless you are willing to prepare yourself beforehand.

Remember, Brothers, any pictures of "them thar fishing trips" are always welcome for this JOURNAL.

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

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I.B.E.W. Billfolds Awarded Apprentices

L. U. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—I have not appeared in print in the JOURNAL for some time but at our regular meeting last evening we had occasion to break into print once more I think.

The occasion: Twenty-one apprentices who have graduated from the apprentice classes since late in 1949 were awarded their I.B.E.W. billfolds, which are given to all graduating apprentices by the local union.

These boys, along with six others who are in service with the Army, Navy or Marines were notified and

the ones in town were brought in to receive their billfolds, which were presented to them by Brother John H. Proudley, a charter member of Local Union No. 5 of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, initiated in 1897.

Brother Proudley, who is now on pension and 83 years young is visiting in San Diego with his daughter, Mrs. L. P. Parks, who is the efficient secretary and cashier who presides at the separation department (dues collection window to you).

Brother Proudley was very happy to be present at our meeting and gave the apprentices a fine talk on unionism as it was in 1897 when Local No. 5 was chartered, explaining to them some of the gains that have been made both in conditions and wages, which were he explained \$2.20 a day at that time. He also explained the use of some of the materials used at that time along with the problems encountered in trying to hold union meetings and negotiating wage increases.

We had a very good turn out and all were very attentive to the remarks of Brother Proudley. It does us all good to hear from some of the old timers, who were the pioneers of our great organization, who had a great part in the founding and building of the Brotherhood which we know today. It makes someone like myself who joined the I.B.E.W. in 1918, feel like a kid again to attend a meeting such as we held last evening, and many more like myself expressed the same thought in the presence of a man who has been a member for 54 years and looks as if he will be around for some time to come. We hope he is able to return at some future date and give us some

more of his wisdom, it does us all good.

The apprentices who were present to receive their billfolds, which are custom built by Mrs. K. E. Garnett of the Ladies Auxiliary, shows the I.B.E.W. Seal on one side and L. U. 569 on the other side. These billfolds are hand tooled and something they can well be proud to possess.

The apprentices appearing in the picture are: Robert J. Ogden, Jr., Thomas O. Lawrence, James E. Anderson, Donald O. Bratton, Fred L. Hill, Ralph L. Lane, Gordon L. Sarff, Lawrence S. Dukes, Joseph M. Grace, Phillip M. Garvin, Clarence C. Hopkins, Nicholas Bordon, Paul L. Rivera, Wallace B. Smith, Eugene Norman, Charles Hyatt, Everett Killam, Charles M. Phillips, Thomas A. Cowan, Dale J. Jones, Lester J. Murrah, William L. Woliver, Edward J. Riccio, Richard Brennen, Frank Brunner, Tom Ward, Theodore O. Palmer and Richard Grout.

The following were eligible and notified to appear but were unable to be present, some are in the armed services: John Kilcoyne, James H. Ogden, service, Leslie D. Tigh, Robert E. Barlow, Forrest McKinley, Charles Howard, Harry J. Brown, Anthony J. Smith, Clifton R. Grundy, Marland L. Johnson, Arthur L. Hampton and Frank Hauser, Jr.

M. L. RATCLIFF, B. M.

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Support of "Fair" Employers Urged

L. U. 584, TULSA, OKLA.—I would like to take time out to give a few

news items around Local No. 584. We have been very dilatory in the past about contributing news to the JOURNAL. I suppose we have the same trouble as other locals of the Brotherhood in trying to persuade some of the members to function as press secretary.

Since we are receiving so many inquiries regarding work in this jurisdiction I would like to inform all our "traveling Brothers," that there is no available work here at present. We regret to give you this information and hope that conditions will change soon. There will be two small paper mill jobs breaking in the very near future but Local 584 will be able to man these jobs with its own men. Both of these jobs are to be located near the old Oklahoma Ordinance works at Chouteau, Oklahoma. There has been a considerable amount of publicity in the newspapers about the opening of the Douglas Aircraft Assembly Plant here in Tulsa but to date we have not learned whether Douglas intends to use any union crafts on the reactivation of this plant.

Local No. 584 has started another organizing program to organize the workers at the Nelson Electric Manufacturing Company. This company is located in the City of Tulsa. They manufacture explosion-proof switches, switch boards, cubicles and other types of electrical equipment. Most of their equipment is sold to refineries and we understand they have a sub-office located at 7971 South Exchange Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. Local No. 584 requested this company be placed on the official "Unfair List" of the Tulsa Trades Council several years ago and we intend to keep them there until we have them organized. The Moulders Union held an election in the foundry and won the bargaining rights for the workers in that department but the rest of the plant is non-union. We will welcome any assistance from the members of the Brotherhood in helping us to organize the Nelson Company.

The members of Local 584 have always been very cooperative in demanding equipment bearing the IBEW label and we hope our Brother members are doing likewise. It is my opinion that we should all pay more attention to the use of materials manufactured by our "fair" employers in order to strengthen our position as IBEW members.

We regret to announce the loss of two very good union men and members of Local No. 584, Brothers Ralph Wilkerson and R. G. (Bob) Haggard. Brother Wilkerson died April 10th after a brief illness. Ralph had many friends in the community and will be greatly missed by all of us. Brother Bob Haggard was drowned while fishing in Spring River

near Miami, Oklahoma. Bob was the son of our oldest member Brother L. L. Haggard, known throughout the Brotherhood as "Hap" Haggard. He failed to return home from a short fishing trip on April 7th and to date his body has not been found. The loss of this Brother was a shock to everyone.

Sam Barbush has just returned from Excelsior Springs, Missouri where he underwent treatment for his health. Sam says he is feeling O.K. now.

Our delegates are getting ready to attend the IBEW-NECA progress meeting to be held in Phoenix, Arizona starting April 22 and lasting until the 25th. Inasmuch as I am also a delegate to this meeting I must stop and head for Phoenix.

GEORGE R. SHAULL, B. M.

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Examine Legislatures, Members Urged

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—Well the heading of this correspondence should be an apology for my dereliction of duty, having missed the last two issues. As a matter of fact I did write the articles for both months but at the time I was worked up over something that agitated me and as a result the article contained a considerable amount of personal opinion. So after reading it over a few days later and getting the opinion of my most admired critic, my wife, I tore them up.

It is not my intention to allow what I write to sway any political preferences either way, all I ever intend to do is to express facts.

At the regular meeting there were several things brought to our attention. We had a large attendance at this meeting and wish we could see more of the Brothers there. The chairman gave a very impressive talk on the subject of re-apportionment and urged all the Brothers to study this vital piece of legislature and keep the fight at fever heat until something along this line is accomplished—which as he said might take 10 years again. He pointed out the laxity of individual members and for that matter the average individual as to their interest and participation in things pertaining to their political welfare. Another Brother expressed the same theme and cited incidents and from another source. It was pointed out that we can easily inform ourselves as to the actions of our representatives on past bills and ascertain if they have been active in our behalf in the past, by going to our public library and looking up various sections of the legislature, state and national. We can feel sure

if a representative voted for a bill five years ago and the bill worked to our disfavor that that representative is still on the same payroll he was on five years ago, still voting the same way, he would no longer be there. The opinion was expressed that one sure way of improving eventually the caliber of our elected representatives was to vote out all of them we are in doubt of and replace them often enough and sooner or later we will happen upon a worthwhile man.

It is to be hoped by the time this is printed that the present deplorable condition will be somewhat alleviated. When any individual or group of individuals, regardless of any claims of temporal authority attempts to restrict or restrain such rights and privileges of any human being or groups of human beings, he brings upon himself and upon worldly factors and conditions under his control, not the wrath of God, but the inevitable operation of laws which he has set into motion, resulting in a stay of all progress, a retrogression of all development and an ultimate destruction and calamity, thereby ruining all that has been built up by his predecessors.

Not a single nation that has indulged in such restrictions in the past centuries has avoided such calamities and has been able to retrieve its power and revise its existence only by abandoning the unfortunate and unfair restrictions and restoring to its people the privileges which it has taken away from them. A nation is strong because its people are strong, restrict the people and the nation is held fast in the grip of the same restrictions.

WILLIAM O. (BILL) HURTADO, P. S.

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Death Claims President Of Columbus Local

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO—Local 683 and labor lost a true friend in the passing of our President, Clem Schirtzinger, April second. Brother Schirtzinger was a member of long standing in Local 683 and was active in union affairs in Columbus. He will be sadly missed by his friends and fellow workers. Brother Schirtzinger is survived by his wife and two daughters. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

After a rather slow winter, things are brighter in Columbus and I am happy to report all men working. There is plenty of work, but the material shortage seems to be with us again.

We are going after a raise, but it seems our able Wage Committee and the contractors have stalemated and the problem is up for arbitration.

The bond issues have been voted upon and passed by a large number of votes. This is a good thing for Columbus and means work for the laboring man.

The multi-million dollar Medical Center at Ohio State University is almost completed and will be ready for occupancy soon. The 600 bed general hospital is the outstanding building of the new center. It is reported to be the most modern in the country.

This is my first effort as press secretary. Let's hope these communications improve as time goes by. No matter who we are, or what we do, there is always room for improvement. Let's all try.

LEO GERHOLD, P. S.

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Cooperation of Labor- Management Urged

L. U. 696, BELLAIRE, OHIO—Local 696 IBEW of the Ohio Power representing the Eastern Division sponsored a get-together and get-acquainted party last Friday evening at the A. F. of L. hall in Steubenville, Ohio.

The only business conducted was administering the oath to the new applicants. The swearing in was accorded by guest visitor, Business Manager Clyde Davis of Steubenville.

The Executive Board of this local invited the personnel of the management department in their program of promoting better management-labor relations and the response was very gratifying with a majority of the supervisors being present.

The members from the Cadiz, Bellaire, Steubenville, and East Liverpool Districts responded very nicely and the kitchen committee composed of Wilmer Moore, Paul Heil, Gilbert Snively, John Howell, Paul Rose and Andy Borsch exhausted the food supply of ham and cheese sandwiches within an hour, feeding over 150 persons. Refreshments were served the balance of the evening, however.

Both supervisors and members expressed their genuine enthusiasm for a great time and friendly spirit and voted to put on bigger and better parties including families.

JAMES DE BLASIS, P. S.

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Members Urged to Exercise Caution

L. U. 735, BURLINGTON, IOWA—First, it is with deep regret we must report the death of one of our members, Ralph Bradshaw, of Farson, Iowa. Brother Bradshaw was instantly killed at Ottumwa when he accidentally came in contact with 6900 volts while at work on the line. We join his family and many friends in mourning his passing.

Let's be a little more careful fellows. Let's not wait until it's someone we know, a close friend, a buddy, or even ourselves who gets hit before we take those little precautions that may save a life, or possibly untold suffering and misery, not only to the victim himself, but to his family and friends as well. REMEMBER—behind the glistening surface of those taut strands may lurk a lightning giant, struggling noiselessly 60 times a second against man made barriers of glass and porcelain to reach the ground as Mother Nature intended. Don't take that chance in order to save a few minutes. If you do habitually, you know you can't possibly win. Eventually, tomorrow, next week, SOMETIME you will become the link between that relentless giant and the ground. Think about it fellows, seriously, every day.

Right now Brothers, we are faced with one of the most callous and unfair blows that labor has been dealt in our generation. I am referring to the wage freeze as of January 1st, 1950, plus a possible 10 percent, in the face of daily price increases in practically every field and market. Everyone knows how living costs have climbed even faster in many cases, since the so-called wage-price freeze. On top of that we are faced with the promise of increased withholding taxes, and others as well. I would like some smart economist to try and explain to my satisfaction, why our spendable income must be drastically curtailed to prevent inflation, while General Motors and many other big businesses show all time high earnings over and above all taxes. If these national economists could possibly be sincere in their arguments, why doesn't our government take steps to really put wages and prices on a parity basis at any level they may choose. If they actually feel that our buying power is wrecking our national economy, why not pay a small part of our wages, say our negotiated increases for 1951, in bonds redeemable in cash for only certain specified emergencies, for the duration, or say 10 years?

This would give us a chance to build up our future security, an opportunity for future homes and education that otherwise many of us would not have. It would give our national finances a shot in the arm, and at the same time it would eliminate the possibility of inflation and its attendant black market evils.

H. O. PATTERSON, P. S.

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Two Major Jobs Well In Hand by L. U. 816

L. U. 816, PADUCAH, KENTUCKY—The members of Local 816 send greet-

ings to all our Brothers and wish to tell them that 816 is still in Paducah, Kentucky, the home of Alben Barkley and also the home of some of the best union men in our Brotherhood.

"Seldom have we had important happenings," to quote, but nevertheless, we have been advancing our working conditions and striving for the improvement of our jurisdiction. Our officers are very capable of handling our affairs in the important contracts coming up.

We now have under construction in our jurisdiction the Atomic Energy Commission's plant at Paducah and the T.V.A. Shawnee Steam plant, in addition to other minor contracts. Work is in the early stages now but should progress rapidly when the weather breaks. Both major jobs are well under control by 816. The preliminary phases on these jobs are progressing nicely and permanent construction is expected to begin presently. Any mass exodus to Local 816 would be unwise for our Brothers now.

Our Business Agent John M. King, has employed as his assistant Mr. Amos "Fred" Hartle, a veteran in union affairs here. At present, Mr. Hartle is in Chattanooga at the Panel Meeting and accompanying him is Bill Wallace, our representative from the Shawnee Steam plant.

As a parting word, Brothers, let me remind you never to forget what the "B" stands for in I.B.E.W. Brotherhood is our goal and standard and should be given great consideration by those who are adverse to some of the discussions that come to the floors of our locals. The motto of the commonwealth of Kentucky is "United we stand; divided we fall," and we of 816 are going to uphold this as long as we are here. Treason to a Brother is not punishable by a court, but if one is truly indoctrinated in Brotherhood, there will be no such need as that. Don't be guilty.

Will try to keep you well informed about Local 816 in the future.

JOHN W. GILLIAM, P. S.

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N. Y. Local Celebrates Fifteenth Anniversary

L. U. 859, NEW YORK, NEW YORK—There is more to the words "Fifteenth Anniversary" than meets the eye. With those words there is proof of a successful labor organization, that has survived the harrowing experiences that accompany any new labor movement. It required a great deal of effort from many individuals in our local who foresaw the necessity of establishing an organization to represent the Electrical Workers of the New Haven Railroad in such a manner, to be beneficial to them at that time, and in the years to come. When

Packing 'em in at Meeting of Chicago Local 1031



Members of the big Chicago local watching entertainment act at April meeting.

we look back to those early years of our local, we appreciate the efforts of our current president, Alex. DeRitis, our General Chairman Charles Regan, and the many others, who worked to make that young local the competent labor organization that it is at present. There were times in those early days when it required real courage to stand and fight for the rights of the man in the grimy overalls, and to negotiate an agreement that would permit a man to work without fear of injustice to him, or his fellow workers.

In those early days of our organization, the pay was poor, we enjoyed no annual vacation, and worked 48 hours each week at straight time. Through the efforts and negotiations of our International, and our local unions there have been many beneficial changes made in the working conditions of railroad workers. We now enjoy an annual vacation, plus higher wages and a 40-hour work week at 48 hours pay. Recent negotiations resulted in a twelve and one-half cent hourly wage increase, plus a cost-of-living clause which will bring wages up proportionately with the increased cost of living. Congress has now authorized a union shop agreement on the railroads of the United States which we believe will be beneficial in future negotiations. The members of Local 859 are looking

forward to the day when sick leave, paid holidays, and a lower pension age, or 30-year service clause will be inserted in the agreement covering the railroad worker.

Some time in June of this year there is to be a gala celebration under the auspices of Locals 859 of New York, 747 of New Haven, and Local 791 of Boston, to commemorate our Fifteenth Anniversary. It will be at that time, that we pay tribute, and present 15-year pins to those who did so much to make this anniversary possible.

I submit the following names of some of our Brothers from Local 859 who have been called to the armed forces. L. Woynicz, William Barry, E. Durkin, W. Binns, P. Patterson, A. Rizzotti, W. McNulty, R. Leonard and C. Bellairs. It is with a fervent prayer for world peace, we wish these, and all other men and women of the armed forces a safe and speedy return to their homes.

JAMES E. MAHN, P. S.

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Election Is Scheduled For Eau Claire Unit

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—This is election year for Local 953. We hold two regular meetings in June—nominations will be made at the first meeting and the election of officers at

the second. All members should give this matter most serious attention.

It may seem a little early to mention Labor Day celebrations but it is time to start practicing up for the pole climbing and hand line throwing contests. I wonder what the wiremen will have arranged to display their skill and at the same time amuse the crowd.

Construction work is practically non-existent in our territory but through the good cooperation of some of our neighboring locals we have managed to locate employment for most of our construction men.

I am continuing to get a lot of satisfaction out of the independent thinking of many of our members. I've heard some interesting comments on world affairs that run something like this: The big shots must think the general public have acrobatic minds. At the beginning of World War II we were admirers of the Finlanders and we were supposed to hate the Russians and Germans. Then Russia became our ally and immediately the Russians became fine people and we were told what terrible people inhabited Japan, Germany and Italy. The Chinese were nice people then and we should do all we could to feed and clothe them. Now our little minds are supposed to make some sort of double backward flip and hate the Chinese and Russians and reform our recent opinions of the

people in Japan, Germany and Italy. Our boys wonder who next should be despised and who should be loved. Then there are some more quick presto changes in other fields.

Right after the war Congress found lots of reasons for reducing taxes and some people in high authority advised disposal of war plants and surpluses. Those things were scarcely accomplished when the big brains demanded a reversal and increased taxes and started war production over again. The boys are asking each other "What next and why."

The problems of drafting the eighteen-year-olds and universal military training seem to get a lot of attention among the people I meet in all walks of life and my guess is that 99 percent of the people are opposed to passage of such laws.

SHORTY PRESTON, P. S.

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Yard Activities Near Peak at Baltimore, Md.

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—And so with the end of the month comes script writing time for our reports to be sent to the I.O. for insertion in our very interesting medium. Now what we should quote first is what we scribes have to solve. We don't want to take up space by writing about daylight saving which has gone into effect today and upset everyone's way of life. Oh, well, let's make the best of it.

Glad to hear the Yard activities are continuing at their peak and all is honkey and tonkey. Who knows, perhaps they will have to increase their hours to Saturday and Sunday work, which I hope they do, as it will enable some of the boys to catch up with their income tax payment. It will also help get ships under way and sailing again. What a very fine set up, indeed!

I shall now take you to our meeting hall. At the recent meeting quite a few changes had taken place. President Horace E. Buckley has become our new financial secretary succeeding Brother Charles Isaacson, who has respectfully resigned his office. Brother Cornelius Huhn has been installed by President Buckley to complete his unexpired term and believe me, it is very befitting for Brother Huhn to occupy the chair, so come on up to our meetings, fellows, and give the new officers a big hand. Our Executive Board is also kept on the go.

And now, "Here, There and Everywhere Department" reports reach me about the oyster roast held recently at Brother McMullan's shore home at White Hall Beach, Maryland. It was well attended, well conducted and immensely enjoyed by all. Your scribe

Local Gives to March of Dimes



Members of the Television Service Local Union 1430, I.B.E.W., contributed \$900 to the 1951 Greater New York fund appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Shown at presentation ceremony are (left to right): Jack McCarthy, business manager, who spearheaded the drive; I. Robert Weinberg, March of Dimes director of services for organized labor, accepting the check; James Dolan, business representative; J. Halsey Lightowler, local president, and Robert Abbott, business representative. Mr. Lightowler explained to Mr. Weinberg that the membership of Local 1430, which was chartered in September, 1948, consists largely of young married men, many of them fathers of small children. "We are, therefore," he said, "especially aware of the menace of polio, not only as a grave physical danger to our families, but also as a financial burden that few members of organized labor could carry alone. We are pleased to have a part in furthering the patient care and research programs of the National Foundation, knowing that it is every ready to help all who need it when polio strikes."

missed that one due to the fact that he had to work. The problem now before the entertainment committee is what to do with the exposed and vacant oyster shells. I've had several good suggestions but let's skip it—I'm closing this report.

I want to announce to all members that in paying all future dues and assessments to Local 1383, please make all checks and money orders payable to Local Union 1383, I.B.E.W., and mail or deliver to:

Horace E. Buckley, Financial Secretary
3021 Echodale Avenue
Baltimore 14, Maryland
Telephone, Clifton 2717
See you next edition.

RUBEN SEARS, P. S.

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New L. U. 1514 Office Is Nearing Completion

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—When we set the clock ahead one hour, mak-

ing it our task to leave our pillow and commence work that much earlier, we console ourselves with the thought that it won't be long until vacation.

President Riddell, while at the A.F. of L. Conference at Brockton, Massachusetts last month, met a former Wheeler employee, James Wilson, who says he always reads your press secretary's letter and thought it would be a good idea for us to have a suggestion box wherein members could leave items they would like to be used in the monthly article. At the April meeting this was mentioned but so far no items have been brought in although we are anxious to make this of interest to every member and need all the help we can get.

The new offices are well on the way to completion and the personnel from the Boston office will be moved down here. There will also be several shop workers and members of this local transferred here, and seniority rights established.

An article on low pressure spraying

Signing Agreement in Canada



Local 1619 of Quebec City and the Quebec Works of Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. signed a Labor Agreement on March 14th. Above is the Negotiations Committee at the time of the signing. Left to right: Maurice Watt, Jean-Marie Tanguay, Emilien Careau, Pierre Duchesneau, wage rate supervisor; A. R. Nobbs, works manager; Armand Michaud, president of Local 1619; L. Boorman, plant superintendent; Pierre Mercier, personnel supervisor; Rita Doré and Rosaire Laverdiere.

in the *Better Enameling* magazine has been read with interest by most of us in the Enamel room, and is found to be very instructive. The advantages of low pressure spraying are, according to the article: reduced operator fatigue, material saving, improved quality, improved control and less waste enamel and a reduction in the wear on the tip and needle of the gun.

Harold Sayce has written several letters to this department, from Camp Pickett, Virginia. One was a note of thanks for a box of goodies sent by the enamel and inspection departments. His enthusiasm for army life seems to be a little on the minus side. We hope the war will soon end.

Marie Perry has purchased a car. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hewins have set up housekeeping in Whitman.

We are all enjoying the new coffee machine. We hope the short-sighted person who used a slug instead of a quarter in the Coca Cola machine, will realize his mistake before it happens again.

The lawn grass is coming along nicely. A bird bath would be an attraction, especially to the "birds" who nearly melt handling those hot reflectors.

Spring pumps young ideas into the veins of young and old and we find ourselves forgetting the aches of years when the marshes send out their evening symphonies, or when a robin trills at twilight. The apple and cherry trees shake out their fragrant dresses and we realize that life is more than a weekly pay check even though these are very welcome. The saying "you can't take it with you," means all material things, but we can leave along our way kind words of appreciation that mean more to a lonely fellow worker than a merit raise.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Yearly Report of New York Local

L. U. 1631, HARMON, NEW YORK—This local union celebrated its first anniversary on March the 17th, 1951.

The writer would like to make his yearly report on the state of our local.

On the 17th of March this local union held its first annual banquet to commemorate its anniversary. A very enjoyable evening was had by all those present. Among those at the speakers' table, which was presided by our President A. D. Ciano was the president of the Village of Ossining, New York, the Honorable George Giese, Brother Michael Fox, president of the Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor, International Representative Charles J. McCloskey who represented International Vice President John J. Duffy, General Chairman Edward J. LeClair of System Council No. 7, also Mr. David D. Ferris, master mechanic, Brother Harold McIlveen, assistant general foreman of the Harmon Road Diesel Department, whom we are very proud to say is a paid-up member of this local union, the Executive Board of our mother local union No. 817 of New York, N. Y. headed by President Howard Gilbert and so many others too numerous to mention.

Let me express the thanks for this local union to all those who helped make this our anniversary such a grand success.

During the past year this local union has gone forward by leaps and bounds, and when our charter was received 165 members transferred from Local Union 817 to Local Union 1631. In less than one year we increased our membership to 256 and

expect to have still more members in the near future.

Since our charter was granted we have seen fit to send delegates to the Progress Meeting in Buffalo, New York; System Council and System Federation Conventions in Chicago, Illinois and to send two delegates to the International Convention of the I.B.E.W.

We have had an excellent relationship with management and through the efforts of Local Federation No. 10, of which our chairman is president, a cafeteria has been put into operation at this terminal.

In the month of April, the New York Central furloughed 10 percent of its employes which included 18 of our Brothers, but through the excellent efforts of President Ciano, this was reduced to 12 and we have found work for seven other brothers and as of to date, only five of the original 18 have had to hit the extra board. The writer wishes to state that whereas at the inception of this local union some 91 non-union workers were employed at this terminal we now can boast that there are less than 10 non-union workers employed at present.

D. H. VAN HOUTEN, P. S.

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Progress Report

(Continued from page 44)

known television shows. A dance wound up the festivities for the night. The boys from New Jersey are to be congratulated on their staging of the whole shindig. It was tops!

The final session, on Sunday, was a continuation of a full discussion by the delegates of their problems. The day's proceedings were highlighted by a talk given by International Secretary Milne during which he described the pension problem. Detailed facts and figures were given which more than justified the recommendation of the Executive Council to increase the dues of the beneficial members by one dollar. We believe that one of the delegates echoed the opinion of all who heard Secretary Milne when the delegate remarked: "Ten beers or four packs of cigarettes a month is a cheap price to pay to continue our pension plan."

The Progress Meeting closed with a good feeling that the Third District is more than keeping pace with the rest of the Brotherhood and the meetings were certainly time well spent.

From December 26, 1950, to March 25, 1951, Inclusive

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L. U.	217870	217872	217874	217876	217878	217880	217882	217884	217886	217890	217894	217898	217902	217906	217910	217914	217918	217922	217926	217930	217934	217938	217942	217946	217950	217954	217958	217962	217966	217970	217974	217978	217982	217986	217990	217994	217998	218002	218006	218010	218014	218018	218022	218026	218030	218034	218038	218042	218046	218050	218054	218058	218062	218066	218070	218074	218078	218082	218086	218090	218094	218098	218102	218106	218110	218114	218118	218122	218126	218130	218134	218138	218142	218146	218150	218154	218158	218162	218166	218170	218174	218178	218182	218186	218190	218194	218198	218202	218206	218210	218214	218218	218222	218226	218230	218234	218238	218242	218246	218250	218254	218258	218262	218266	218270	218274	218278	218282	218286	218290	218294	218298	218302	218306	218310	218314	218318	218322	218326	218330	218334	218338	218342	218346	218350	218354	218358	218362	218366	218370	218374	218378	218382	218386	218390	218394	218398	218402	218406	218410	218414	218418	218422	218426	218430	218434	218438	218442	218446	218450	218454	218458	218462	218466	218470	218474	218478	218482	218486	218490	218494	218498	218502	218506	218510	218514	218518	218522	218526	218530	218534	218538	218542	218546	218550	218554	218558	218562	218566	218570	218574	218578	218582	218586	218590	218594	218598	218602	218606	218610	218614	218618	218622	218626	218630	218634	218638	218642	218646	218650	218654	218658	218662	218666	218670	218674	218678	218682	218686	218690	218694	218698	218702	218706	218710	218714	218718	218722	218726	218730	218734	218738	218742	218746	218750	218754	218758	218762	218766	218770	218774	218778	218782	218786	218790	218794	218798	218802	218806	218810	218814	218818	218822	218826	218830	218834	218838	218842	218846	218850	218854	218858	218862	218866	218870	218874	218878	218882	218886	218890	218894	218898	218902	218906	218910	218914	218918	218922	218926	218930	218934	218938	218942	218946	218950	218954	218958	218962	218966	218970	218974	218978	218982	218986	218990	218994	218998	219002	219006	219010	219014	219018	219022	219026	219030	219034	219038	219042	219046	219050	219054	219058	219062	219066	219070	219074	219078	219082	219086	219090	219094	219098	219102	219106	219110	219114	219118	219122	219126	219130	219134	219138	219142	219146	219150	219154	219158	219162	219166	219170	219174	219178	219182	219186	219190	219194	219198	219202	219206	219210	219214	219218	219222	219226	219230	219234	219238	219242	219246	219250	219254	219258	219262	219266	219270	219274	219278	219282	219286	219290	219294	219298	219302	219306	219310	219314	219318	219322	219326	219330	219334	219338	219342	219346	219350	219354	219358	219362	219366	219370	219374	219378	219382	219386	219390	219394	219398	219402	219406	219410	219414	219418	219422	219426	219430	219434	219438	219442	219446	219450	219454	219458	219462	219466	219470	219474	219478	219482	219486	219490	219494	219498	219502	219506	219510	219514	219518	219522	219526	219530	219534	219538	219542	219546	219550	219554	219558	219562	219566	219570	219574	219578	219582	219586	219590	219594	219598	219602	219606	219610	219614	219618	219622	219626	219630	219634	219638	219642	219646	219650	219654	219658	219662	219666	219670	219674	219678	219682	219686	219690	219694	219698	219702	219706	219710	219714	219718	219722	219726	219730	219734	219738	219742	219746	219750	219754	219758	219762	219766	219770	219774	219778	219782	219786	219790	219794	219798	219802	219806	219810	219814	219818	219822	219826	219830	219834	219838	219842	219846	219850	219854	219858	219862	219866	219870	219874	219878	219882	219886	219890	219894	219898	219902	219906	219910	219914	219918	219922	219926	219930	219934	219938	219942	219946	219950	219954	219958	219962	219966	219970	219974	219978	219982	219986	219990	219994	219998	220002	220006	220010	220014	220018	220022	220026	220030	220034	220038	220042	220046	220050	220054	220058	220062	220066	220070	220074	220078	220082	220086	220090	220094	220098	220102	220106	220110	220114	220118	220122	220126	220130	220134	220138	220142	220146	220150	220154	220158	220162	220166	220170	220174	220178	220182	220186	220190	220194	220198	220202	220206	220210	220214	220218	220222	220226	220230	220234	220238	220242	220246	220250	220254	220258	220262	220266	220270	220274	220278	220282	220286	220290	220294	220298	220302	220306	220310	220314	220318	220322	220326	220330	220334	220338	220342	220346	220350	220354	220358	220362	220366	220370	220374	220378	220382	220386	220390	220394	220398	220402	220406	220410	220414	220418	220422	220426	220430	220434	220438	220442	220446	220450	220454	220458	220462	220466	220470	220474	220478	220482	220486	220490	220494	220498	220502	220506	220510	220514	220518	220522	220526	220530	220534	220538	220542	220546	220550	220554	220558	220562	220566	220570	220574	220578	220582	220586	220590	220594	220598	220602	220606	220610	220614	220618	220622	220626	220630	220634	220638	220642	220646	220650	220654	220658	220662	220666	220670	220674	220678	220682	220686	220690	220694	220698	220702	220706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L. U.	314910	315000	619	BA 107727	107728	L. U.	2275	2276	759	BA 3179	3179	L. U.	601	602	852	6731	6732	
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	BA 110186	110187		193023	193042			410571	410636		BA 861971	862380		310514	310549		BA 846541	847414
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	474575	474613		330705	330707			1453	1455			100517		227775	227788		181514	181518
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	297029	297036		809112	80912			952887	952889		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		354175	354300
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	714359	714361		311050	311051			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		787031	787310
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582	230001	230089		583501	583509			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		547620	547698
	282023			715008	715250			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		958600	958604
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	2707	2818		622274	622275			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		209324	209340
589	BA 57651	57660		725040	725040			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 6485	6485
	66591	66590		786081	786081			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		184621	184623
	90071	91000		801081	801180			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 231066	231067
	144501	144500		372030	374023			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 303386	303455
590	787473	787481		76828	76894			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 1AD	800AD
591	708606	708178		133438	133500			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 1HD	800HD
	BA 421557	421706		725040	725040			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 47846	478504
	811001	811420		800525	800347			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		242414	242980
	955142	955147		246092	246011			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 928391	929794
592	320306	320308		546792	546517			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 194301	194378
	556501	556523		38857	38854			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 235151	235184
	602947	603000		312081	312010			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 209699	209699
593	375001	375000		660354	660355			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 118720	118758
	572968	573000		272101	272113			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 279400	279820
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	255011	255110		408724	408602			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 688290	688292
	252731	252755		841983	841980			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 740304	740307
	275006	275250		781449	781452			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 804254	804281
	277040	277184		629433	629435			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 810880	810935
	282131	282170		155543	155631			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 93170	931655
	BA 800553	800572		BA 201204	201257			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 93742	937398
596	50784	50914		390401	390402			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 1408	1409
597	BA 10034	10034		8405	8450			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 27304	27305
	213231	213234		138041	138040			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 516701	516750
	928126	928200		634501	634780			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 998549	998727
598	303030	303020		324800	324084			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 129803	129832
	724464	724466		304723	304723			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 330301	330313
599	37919	37922		684349	684349			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 507584	507750
	352301	352341		71057	71058			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 68049	68055
	789021	789034		730844	730848			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 228706	228752
600	73240			810155	810213			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 825806	825883
	960341	960386		71166	71168			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 405909	406035
	12507	13016		BA 175732	175824			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 150501	150541
	205154	205200		351470	351475			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 121301	121307
602	BA 18301	183450		837111	837008			467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 335706	335706
	207001	207284		BA 63927				467527	467528		BA 176512	705100		330077	330084		BA 580336	580354
	224194	224285		BA 244247														

L. U.	897	490819	490882	949	(Cont.)	490889	470444	979	298347	298484	1016	(Cont.)	723251	725406	1058	(Cont.)	583304	1108	BA 4884	4894	1155	(Cont.)	BA 6009	603408
		557251	557862			490890	470444		337380	337392			723251	725406		BA 583765	583304		4884	4917			603408	
		490882	490900			490900	470444		490900	490900			725406	725406		BA 583765	583304		4884	4917			603408	
897		172068	172068			BA 970501	970519	980	31842	31846		1017	595923	595924	1059	BA 80009	80042	1109	BA 627342	627346	1156	BA 57309	57309	
		322801	322800			12992	129204		351065	351161			BA 880555	880678		BA 63945	63500		BA 92362	92400		BA 167354	167375	
		537888	538050			340810	340812		BA 448742	449770		1018	BA 267751	267876		BA 352501	352598		BA 242401	242476		BA 202516	202517	
898	BA	123915	123916			BA 394617	394616	981	86766	86956			BA 569336	569347		BA 464810	464877	1110	BA 92362	92400	1157	BA 173501	173501	
		177432	177440			BA 230576	230715		213528	213529			BA 569567	569750		BA 11LC	35001LC		BA 138269	139194		BA 218901	218918	
		228627	228631			BA 270763	270766		BA 696657	696750		1019	BA 226092	226094		BA 1AD	35001AD		BA 925735	925747		BA 735303	735355	
899	BA	359403	359437			794865	794880		214851	214851			BA 818751	818751		BA 1AD	35001AD	1111	BA 230890	230916		BA 735303	735355	
		415295				270270	270282	982	110318	110450		1021	BA 328247	328290		BA 117527	117750		BA 849758	849764		BA 735303	735355	
		737251	737345			603001	603373		118371			1022	BA 236	290		BA 138001	138272		BA 891984	892250	1158	BA 218901	218918	
902	BA	748438	748500			869179	869250	983	BA 11LC	3001LC			115671	115690		BA 154950	155005	1112	BA 230148	230292		BA 10484	10500	
		21428	21455			44279	44321		BA 1AD	3001AD			203724	203727		BA 265590	265823		BA 521043	521081		BA 171001	171012	
		44028	44149			668251	669010		BA 1AD	3001AD			BA 32001	32089		BA 126076	126105	1062	BA 230764	230800		BA 629897	629925	
		490905	490907			BA 678751	678740		BA 205701	205721			BA 123018	123042		BA 271002	271440		BA 919557	921292		BA 86447	86447	
904	BA	258082	258091			BA 359831	359830		BA 359832	359800			BA 137423	137426		BA 11LC	1000LC	1063	BA 230764	230800		BA 159075	159095	
		BA 955501	955578			658810	658813	985	BA 231984	232269			BA 343494	343500		BA 11LC	1000LC	1114	BA 230764	230800	1159	BA 47919	47919	
903		313131	313343			842883	842954		BA 348240	348247			BA 908753	908780		BA 1AD	1000AD	1116	BA 230764	230800		BA 159075	159095	
		102732	102772			BA 81023	81031		BA 581201	581207	986	BA 77182	77182		BA 91506	91529		BA 261782	262579	1160	BA 230764	230800		
		BA 805993	806188			BA 430496	430570		BA 633337			BA 633337			BA 633337			BA 633337						
905		4662	4676			BA 793501	793538		BA 138761	138768			BA 701739	701739		BA 50919	51060		BA 871655	873750		BA 230764	230800	
		35414				968247	982141		BA 837920	857980	1026	BA 27905	27906		BA 694116	694265	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458		
		BA 51601	51785			BA 113645	114000		BA 101431	101800			BA 27905	27906		BA 694116	694265	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		530648	530692			219003	219025		BA 296251	297750			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
906	BA	930928	937136			BA 325501	325501		BA 342001	342335			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		620	740			323306	323335		BA 342751	343500			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		51706	51781			BA 368001	368001		BA 368001	368001			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		61294	61247			BA 71319	714046	988	BA 61836	61837			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
907	BA	180960	180929			BA 101568	101568		BA 84889	84900			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		538782	538816			121840	121840		BA 126670	126670			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		130775	130800			BA 290901	290902		BA 290901	290902			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		267001	267013			BA 748000	748003	989	BA 22210	22216			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		384751	384905			BA 164750	164830	990	BA 584067	584250			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
909		773169	773250			BA 27945	27951		BA 290604	290636			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		802380	802467			BA 417881	417882		BA 481756	481756			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		BA 405490	404957			BA 940642	941150	991	BA 6310	6318			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		92777	93000			BA 120831	120839		BA 355118	355169			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		130374	130381			BA 318974	318975		BA 20504	20528			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
911		58212901	58212901			BA 382571	382571		BA 168010	168010			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		207029	207031			BA 6818	8425		BA 417305	417404			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		247672	248075			BA 197076	197707		BA 829662	829659			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
912		312325	312403			BA 854613	854805		BA 69031				BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		224009	224050			BA 335009	335015		BA 915281	915289			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		223950	224253			BA 809407	809407		BA 234704	234737			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		566415	566435			BA 16874	169325		BA 16874	169325			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
913		BA 285193	285463			BA 965618	965624		BA 840970				BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		BA 417220	417223			BA 57722	57750		BA 87525				BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		867480	867519			BA 59220	59250		BA 729515	729601			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		67163	67165			BA 61499	61500		BA 152088	152048			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		133650	133808			BA 93728	93751		BA 27906				BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
915	BA	179013	179013			BA 179439	179439		BA 37014	37014			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		529492	529500			BA 94552	94403		BA 38757	39000			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		134536	134538			BA 94951	94982		BA 406751	406880			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		842791	843000			BA 150892	150900		BA 951089	951102			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		928501	928511			BA 190447	190500		BA 827797	827816			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
917		126508	126705			BA 203316	203321		BA 976626	976628			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		763026	763036			BA 225912	225922		BA 225912	225922			BA 694116	694265		BA 539210	540591	1065	BA 539210	540591		BA 413457	413458	
		111136	111136			BA 229600	229604		BA 849530	849530														

L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	Missing	Missing	Blanks	Void
1536—BA 79801 80100 BA 192001 192015 BA 404701 450000 BA 914251 915000 BA 999001 999276	1536—BA 58039 58077 B 132609 132623 B 171906 171909 873747 873766	1654—BA 94519 94671 BA 129751 130244 BA 972751 973500 245419 245419	536 216446 538 46354 46355 539 230055 551 223001-223003 570 316429-316430 576 812225 812227 580 714359 714360 586 313542-313544 619 796266 796272 622-BA 64204 64205 64207 64210 BA 86920 B 311650 311651 B 312094 312096 696 6719 6726 739 B 302302 744 B 15998 15999 750 B 919901 919910 756 129803 129825 779 129827 129831	1601—BA 25097 19557 1608 19556 19557 1615 365314-365320 1650 240347 1654 94520 1672 261007-261012 261017 261018 262210 Previously Listed Missing 48 B 231636-231650 51 24024 24030 24041 BA 642271-642297 920223-920241 922857-922860 227308 125 32501 32519 132-BA 32505 32589 32600 32615 32619 32646 32675 32698 32706 667847-667850 183 238KC-240KC BA 916703-916705 214 57711 291 249316 294 377661 BA 173819 133848 133890 133862-133863 133866-133868 133871 133874-133875 133878 133883 158921 370-BA 54744 54772 381-BA 869531-869540 393 792905 451 310237-310239 479 310242 310244 491 214327 130332 545 794812-794820 567 962522-962525 962527 572 147540 575-BA 182619 580 714353 714354 595 72743 72750 674 B 65569 65570 125279-125280 723 133131-133140 724 101122 758 291178 817 304453-304460 841-BA 80715 843-214813-214814 907-BA 189536-189540 934 266235 945 B 881317-882368 952 270262-270274 965 B 767021-767057 993 822870 1003 323140 1004 763851-763855 1008-BA 992283-992300 1013 B 3278 3292 240923-240938 1023 B 132994 133006 1027 133007 137420 1028 130222 130278 1037 130329 1058 120280 1065 B 331770 1083-BA 753800 753808 1097 207716 207717 207723-207725 1103-BA 763851-763855 1136-BA 5809 5848 5851 5856 5890 5881 5904 5911 5929 BA 16406 85707 1149-BA 872639-872640 1197-BA 376361 376370 1203 B 376445 1207-BA 789941-789950 790001-790008 1253 693046 693047 1264 690922 690931 1276 B 71822 1278 876220-876290 1300 294434-294442 1310 83483 83492 1347 856575 1387 109338 1393 275189-275195 1408 734659 734661-734670 1412-BA 376320 1422 80125 80127 1423-BA 8761 1427-BA 11932 11935 11940 11942 11945 1436-BA 758691-758703 1470-BA 218360-218361 218364-218370 1480 494830 1510 483261 1526 150444 BA 682058-682060 1547 134861 134871 1554-BA 107947-107950 1560 B 663317-663320 1599 B 25380 1615 365283 1656 245733 1658-BA 191621 Blanks 69-BA 250LC-300LC B 240AD-300AD B 242BD-300BD	69—(Cont.) B 250CD-300CD 77-BA 147968 148018-148028 178538-178608 183458-183468 185478-185488 185518-185608 BA 210858-211008 221138-221408 BA 332098-332108 332138-332308 BA 335998-336008 BA 354988-355008 603418-603808 619268-619308 630458-630508 631478-631508 632408 632868-632908 633788-633808 634768-635008 649928-650008 650368-650408 662918-663308 663478-663508 663568-663608 119058-119060 B 176LC-300LC B 159AD-300AD B 173BD-300BD BA 653LC-600LC BA 10478-10508 284928-285008 183-BA 916805 916974-916975 916980 917005 917008 917009 315-BA 275ZC-500ZC BA 676ZC-1000ZC 336-BA 185ZC-250ZC \$4.50 BA 185ZCZ BA 2050ZC \$6.00 BA 314ZC-350ZC BA 543ZC-600ZC 371-BA 1722ZC-1800ZC 381-BA 1406ZC-1580ZC 581 170742 170750 313457-313460 799-BA 27071 27076 816-BA 221AD-800AD 977-BA 191AD-300AD 1004-BA 256LC-500LC B 119AD-350AD B 187BD-350BD BA 409ZC-450ZC 1035-BA 244KC-400KC BA 201LC-400LC BA 201BD-400BD 1039-BA 376451-376460 376481-376490 376501-376510 376541-376550 376561-376570 376681-376690 1049-BA 576LC-2000LC BA 1872AD-2300AD BA 318545 B 583773 1061-BA 2988LC-3500LC BA 224AD-3500AD BA 208AD-3500BD 1063-BA 747KC-1000KC B 751LC-1000LC 1112-BA 920740 1127-BA 3476AD-4000AD 1160-BA 29522 22565 22568 22593 22596 BA 299BD-350BD 1233-BA 802589-802590 1255-BA 296LC-300LC 1269-BA 225LC-360 LC B 220AD-500AD B 189BD-500BD 1339-BA 157ZC-1600ZC 1361-BA 332WD-350WD 1377-BA 465LC 470LC-600 LC B 477AD-600BD B 475BD-600BD 1381-BA 1105KC-1200KC BA 1115LC-1200LC BA 1110AD-1200AD 1427-1855MC-1950MC 1441-BA 674ZC-700ZC 1450-BA 363BD-400BD BA 465LC BA 470LC-600 LC BA 153WD-300WD 535WD B 37WD-700WD 1500-BA 1924LC-2200LC BA 1939AD-2200AD 1510-BA 442ZC-500ZC 1539-BA 420ZC-550ZC Void 1-BA 656780 656783 656785 656793 656798 BA 17168 17169 BA 20734 4051 40157 46100 150450 150608 151691-151700 151705 151713	1—(Cont.) 151725 151768 151803 151804 374863 BA 808250 808251 2-123193 372234 372235 372236 372237 372238 372239 372240 372241 372242 372243 372244 372245 372246 372247 372248 372249 372250 372251 372252 372253 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644205	644207 644211	644209 644213	644215 644219	644221 644225	644227 644231	644229 644233	644235 644239	644241 644245	644247 644251	644249 644253	644255 644259	644261 644265	644267 644271	644269 644273	644275 644279	644281 644285	644287 644291	644289 644293	644295 644299	644301 644305	644307 644311	644309 644313	644315 644319	644321 644325	644327 644331	644329 644333	644335 644339	644341 644345	644347 644351	644349 644353	644355 644359	644361 644365	644367 644371	644369 644373	644375 644379	644381 644385	644387 644391	644389 644393	644395 644399	644401 644405	644407 644411	644409 644413	644415 644419	644421 644425	644427 644431	644429 644433	6
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Void		Previously Listed	
1073—(Cont.)		Void	
55101	55102	750—	285532 433533
55285	55286	767—	386985 386985
55339	55340	770—	386985 386985
55394	55395	771—	495821 495822
57000	57001	772—	69818
1076—		773—	799—
BA 185168	185169	774—	156120
BA 185176	185177	775—	808—
BA 185339	185340	776—	BA 915109
BA 185455	185456	777—	114851
BA 185526	185527	778—	152507
BA 185550	185551	779—	152806
BA 185724	185725	780—	
BA 185940	185941	781—	
BA 186073	186074	782—	
BA 186206	186207	783—	
BA 186339	186340	784—	
BA 186472	186473	785—	
BA 186605	186606	786—	
BA 186738	186739	787—	
BA 186871	186872	788—	
BA 186994	186995	789—	
BA 187127	187128	790—	
BA 187260	187261	791—	
BA 187393	187394	792—	
BA 187526	187527	793—	
BA 187659	187660	794—	
BA 187792	187793	795—	
BA 187925	187926	796—	
BA 188058	188059	797—	
BA 188191	188192	798—	
BA 188324	188325	799—	
BA 188457	188458	800—	
BA 188590	188591	801—	
BA 188723	188724	802—	
BA 188856	188857	803—	
BA 188989	188990	804—	
BA 189122	189123	805—	
BA 189255	189256	806—	
BA 189388	189389	807—	
BA 189521	189522	808—	
BA 189654	189655	809—	
BA 189787	189788	810—	
BA 189920	189921	811—	
BA 190053	190054	812—	
BA 190186	190187	813—	
BA 190319	190320	814—	
BA 190452	190453	815—	
BA 190585	190586	816—	
BA 190718	190719	817—	
BA 190851	190852	818—	
BA 190984	190985	819—	
BA 191117	191118	820—	
BA 191250	191251	821—	
BA 191383	191384	822—	
BA 191516	191517	823—	
BA 191649	191650	824—	
BA 191782	191783	825—	
BA 191915	191916	826—	
BA 192048	192049	827—	
BA 192181	192182	828—	
BA 192314	192315	829—	
BA 192447	192448	830—	
BA 192580	192581	831—	
BA 192713	192714	832—	
BA 192846	192847	833—	
BA 192979	192980	834—	
BA 193112	193113	835—	
BA 193245	193246	836—	
BA 193378	193379	837—	
BA 193511	193512	838—	
BA 193644	193645	839—	
BA 193777	193778	840—	
BA 193910	193911	841—	
BA 194043	194044	842—	
BA 194176	194177	843—	
BA 194309	194310	844—	
BA 194442	194443	845—	
BA 194575	194576	846—	
BA 194708	194709	847—	
BA 194841	194842	848—	
BA 194974	194975	849—	
BA 195107	195108	850—	
BA 195240	195241	851—	
BA 195373	195374	852—	
BA 195506	195507	853—	
BA 195639	195640	854—	
BA 195772	195773	855—	
BA 195905	195906	856—	
BA 196038	196039	857—	
BA 196171	196172	858—	
BA 196304	196305	859—	
BA 196437	196438	860—	
BA 196570	196571	861—	
BA 196703	196704	862—	
BA 196836	196837	863—	
BA 196969	196970	864—	
BA 197102	197103	865—	
BA 197235	197236	866—	
BA 197368	197369	867—	
BA 197501	197502	868—	
BA 197634	197635	869—	
BA 197767	197768	870—	
BA 197900	197901	871—	
BA 198033	198034	872—	
BA 198166	198167	873—	
BA 198299	198300	874—	
BA 198432	198433	875—	
BA 198565	198566	876—	
BA 198698	198699	877—	
BA 198831	198832	878—	
BA 198964	198965	879—	
BA 199097	199098	880—	
BA 199230	199231	881—	
BA 199363	199364	882—	
BA 199496	199497	883—	
BA 199629	199630	884—	
BA 199762	199763	885—	
BA 199895	199896	886—	
BA 200028	200029	887—	
BA 200161	200162	888—	
BA 200294	200295	889—	
BA 200427	200428	890—	
BA 200560	200561	891—	
BA 200693	200694	892—	
BA 200826	200827	893—	
BA 200959	200960	894—	
BA 201092	201093	895—	
BA 201225	201226	896—	
BA 201358	201359	897—	
BA 201491	201492	898—	
BA 201624	201625	899—	
BA 201757	201758	900—	
BA 201890	201891	901—	
BA 202023	202024	902—	
BA 202156	202157	903—	
BA 202289	202290	904—	
BA 202422	202423	905—	
BA 202555	202556	906—	
BA 202688	202689	907—	
BA 202821	202822	908—	
BA 202954	202955	909—	
BA 203087	203088	910—	
BA 203220	203221	911—	
BA 203353	203354	912—	
BA 203486	203487	913—	
BA 203619	203620	914—	
BA 203752	203753	915—	
BA 203885	203886	916—	
BA 204018	204019	917—	
BA 204151	204152	918—	
BA 204284	204285	919—	
BA 204417	204418	920—	
BA 204550	204551	921—	
BA 204683	204684	922—	
BA 204816	204817	923—	
BA 204949	204950	924—	
BA 205082	205083	925—	
BA 205215	205216	926—	
BA 205348	205349	927—	
BA 205481	205482	928—	
BA 205614	205615	929—	
BA 205747	205748	930—	
BA 205880	205881	931—	
BA 206013	206014	932—	
BA 206146	206147	933—	
BA 206279	206280	934—	
BA 206412	206413	935—	
BA 206545	206546	936—	
BA 206678	206679	937—	
BA 206811	206812	938—	
BA 206944	206945	939—	
BA 207077	207078	940—	
BA 207210	207211	941—	
BA 207343	207344	942—	
BA 207476	207477	943—	
BA 207609	207610	944—	
BA 207742	207743	945—	
BA 207875	207876	946—	
BA 208008	208009	947—	
BA 208141	208142	948—	
BA 208274	208275	949—	
BA 208407	208408	950—	
BA 208540	208541	951—	
BA 208673	208674	952—	
BA 208806	208807	953—	
BA 208939	208940	954—	
BA 209072	209073	955—	
BA 209205	209206	956—	
BA 209338	209339	957—	
BA 209471	209472	958—	
BA 209604	209605	959—	
BA 209737	209738	960—	
BA 209870	209871	961—	
BA 210003	210004	962—	
BA 210136	210137	963—	
BA 210269	210270	964—	
BA 210402	210403	965—	
BA 210535	210536	966—	
BA 210668	210669	967—	
BA 210801	210802	968—	
BA 210934	210935	969—	
BA 211067	211068	970—	
BA 211200	211201	971—	
BA 211333	211334	972—	
BA 211466	211467	973—	
BA 211599	211600	974—	
BA 211732	211733	975—	
BA 211865	211866	976—	
BA 211998	212000	977—	
BA 212131	212132	978—	
BA 212264	212265	979—	
BA 212397	212398	980—	
BA 212530	212531	981—	
BA 212663	212664	982—	
BA 212796	212797	983—	
BA 212929	212930	984—	
BA 213062	213063	985—	
BA 213195	213196	986—	
BA 213328	213329	987—	
BA 213461	213462	988—	
BA 213594	213595	989—	
BA 213727	213728	990—	
BA 213860	213861	991—	
BA 213993	213994	992—	
BA 214126	214127	993—	
BA 214259	214260	994—	
BA 214392	214393	995—	
BA 214525	214526	996—	
BA 214658	214659	997—	
BA 214791	214792	998—	
BA 214924	214925	999—	
BA 215057	215058	1000—	
BA 215190	215191		
BA 215323	215324		
BA 215456	215457		
BA 215589	215590		
BA 215722	215723		
BA 215855	215856		
BA 215988	215989		
BA 216121	216122		
BA 216254	216255		
BA 216387	216388		
BA 216520	216521		
BA 216653	216654		
BA 216786	216787		
BA 216919	216920		
BA 217052	217053		
BA 217185	217186		
BA 217318	217319		
BA 217451	217452		
BA 217584	217585		
BA 217717	217718		
BA 217850	217851		
BA 217983	217984		
BA 218116	218117		
BA 218249	218250		
BA 218382	218383		
BA 218515	218516		
BA 218648	218649		
BA 218781	218782		
BA 218914	218915		
BA 219047	219048		
BA 219180	219181		
BA 219313	219314		
BA 219446	219447		
BA 219579	219580		
BA 219712	219713		
BA 219845	219846		
BA 219978	219979		
BA 220111	220112		
BA 220244	220245		
BA 220377	220378		
BA 220510	220511		
BA 220643	220644		
BA 220776	220777		
BA 220909	220910		
BA 221042	221043		
BA 221175	221176		
BA 221308	221309		
BA 221441	221442		
BA 221574	221575		
BA 221707	221708		
BA 221840	221841		
BA 221973	221974		
BA 222106	222107		
BA 222239	222240		
BA 222372	222373		
BA 222505	222506		
BA 222638			

What You Should Know of Allergies

(Continued from page 31)

man I know, we'll call him Mr. X. Mr. X suffered from severe asthmatic attacks every night. While under an allergist's care, but before the doctor had made a complete diagnosis, Mr. X decided it was the pollen of the trees around his house to which he was allergic, since he never had attacks when travelling away from home. He promptly sold his beautiful home to which he and his family were deeply attached, at a considerable monetary loss and moved to another neighborhood. The first night in his new home, he had the most severe attack he'd ever had. Completely discouraged, and again jumping to conclusions, he decided it was his wife's long beautiful hair which was causing the difficulty. Before Mrs. X had it cut short as she was willing to do to try and alleviate her husband's difficulty, the allergist announced the true cause of the asthmatic condition. It was hair all right, but not that of Mrs. X. It was rabbit hair. The rabbit hair in this man's house was contained in the matting under the bedroom rug. This explained the severe

attack on moving day, for the matting had been considerably agitated. The mat was removed and the nightly asthma attacks ceased. Mr. X was relieved and grateful but he still misses the beautiful home he sold prematurely.

There is another question which frequently is asked with regard to allergies. Are they hereditary? The experts say they are, that they are one of the most consistently hereditary of all diseases. Although people do not usually inherit a specific disease such as hay fever, they do definitely inherit a tendency to become sensitive to certain things. Whereas the allergic constitution is hereditary, different members of the same family may become sensitized to widely differing substances. In a family I know, the father suffers severely from asthmatic attacks caused by an allergy. His daughter has inherited his allergic tendencies but her trouble is manifested in a severe sinus condition. Her brother is allergic to seafood in all forms and becomes violently ill if the tiniest morsel is consumed. In the third generation a granddaughter has an unsightly rash caused by an allergy to milk.

And so it goes. It's a strange malady this allergy business but science and research are making

strides forward every day. If you have an allergy, consult a physician. If he recommends, see a specialist. Be patient, have the "patch" skin tests made and arrive at a true diagnosis. Then avoid your particular allergen and take whatever desensitization treatments are necessary.

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 34)

Remember, smiles, praise and appreciation can go a very long way to make your homelife happier. Try just for a week to eliminate criticism and complaint about what you don't like and praise what you do. Just try it and see what happens. I dare you!

We had a few complaints about women spending too much money. This is a hard one to tackle girls, with cost-of-living what it is today, but try to work out some sort of budget with friend husband and see if you can't stick to it. At least get him in on it, then he'll have to share the blame.

That's about all we have room for this month girls, but wait—we want to give you a preview of next month's page. We had a letter recently from a lady who said, "I like the Woman's Page, but why don't you ever say anything bad about the men—they're not perfect and they could improve too!" True enough! Next month, we'll conduct a poll among the girls in the office on:

"What Women Don't Like About Men."

Fair enough? See you next month.

Mapped Strategy During Canadian Rail Strike



This Canadian group of rail men acted as the general strike committee in charge of strike arrangements from Riviere Du Loup, Quebec, to St. John's, Newfoundland, Canadian National Railways, during the Canadian rail strike of last August that was settled with gaining of the 40-hour week, plus a 7-cent an hour increase, with no loss of pay. The men shown also are general chairmen composing the Atlantic Region Federation. From left: Millege Rogers, Moulders; George Lutes, Boilermakers; Alfred Gallant, Carmen; R. J. McLelland, Electrical Workers, president of the Federation and chairman of the strike committee; B. W. Bishop, Machinists; V. E. Bowlby, Sheet Metal Workers, and Earl Killam, Steamfitters. Charles LeBlanc of Blacksmiths, another member, was unable to be present when picture was taken.

Mica Workers Give Vote to the IBEW

(Continued from page 41)

ming (breaking off loose pieces and forcing matter along the edges with the fingers).

The clear free-splitting mica (about 1/16th of the total mined) is trimmed with a knife, scissors, or a saw and sorted into various size grades. It is then split by hand into films from 1/2 to 1 thousandth of an inch thick.

Mica splittings come in a wide variety of sizes. The largest used in insulation for electrical machinery are in the range of 6 to 10 square inches; however, for certain radio and radar work even larger flakes of mica are used. The smallest usable mica splittings have about 1/4 of a square inch area. Between this minimum and maximum size are more than a half dozen other sizes. The costs of these usable splittings range from less than 50 cents a pound to considerably more than \$5.00 a pound.

Story of Old Glory

(Continued from page 29)

5. It should not touch anything beneath it.

6. It should not be used in any form of drapery whatever.

7. It should not be displayed upside down except as a signal of dire distress.

That is the story of how our flag came to be made—the mechanical processes by which the bright bunting which designates our country came to take the form and become the symbol for our mighty nation.

But patriotic Americans think of more than externals when they gaze upon our flag. They remember the white snow of Valley Forge nearly two centuries ago and the white snows of Korea last winter and the rows of white crosses in Arlington.

They remember the good red blood that stained that snow and brought new crosses to our National Cemetery. They see the red as the badge of courage that has ever been ours.

Death Claims for April 1951

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
1. O. (3)	George Graf	150.00	77	William E. Atkinson	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Otto W. Seelye	1,000.00	77	Cy Hall	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Joseph M. Tufel	1,000.00	77	George P. Huellmann	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Arthur A. Youngs	1,000.00	84	Charles M. Heid	1,000.00
1. O. (6)	Louis Rybs	1,000.00	84	Hugh R. Watkins	1,000.00
1. O. (6)	Charles R. Lehart	1,000.00	90	Timothy John Feston	475.00
1. O. (9)	Charles McCarter	1,000.00	95	Ernest J. Rose	1,000.00
1. O. (20)	Allan H. Duvall	1,000.00	98	Mace H. Heath	150.00
1. O. (43)	Peter F. LaTart	1,000.00	105	James A. Ashby	1,000.00
1. O. (46)	Robert Barber	150.00	108	Olen D. Gamble	650.00
1. O. (48)	James F. Hollcraft	1,000.00	125	Gordon B. Harris	825.00
1. O. (68)	H. T. Bitts	1,000.00	134	Elmer Brown	1,000.00
1. O. (79)	Cornelius O'Connor	1,000.00	134	Thomas Fitzgerald	1,000.00
1. O. (102)	William L. Price	1,000.00	134	Max Olseta	1,000.00
1. O. (124)	Fred H. Goldsmith	1,000.00	134	John J. Soens	1,000.00
1. O. (124)	Leroy V. Wilson	1,000.00	150	William M. Seiler	1,000.00
1. O. (125)	Charles O. Merrill	1,000.00	160	Albert B. Bona	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	James J. Hall	1,000.00	202	Minor Tiller	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Michael J. O'Connell	1,000.00	256	Herbert N. Gowell	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Edmond A. Potter	1,000.00	303	George L. Meyers	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Fred Turnbull	1,000.00	206	Wilfred V. Wilson	300.00
1. O. (134)	Wilfred J. Wetherley	1,000.00	292	Leonard Anderson	1,000.00
1. O. (136)	Thomas O. James	1,000.00	307	John F. Schadt	1,000.00
1. O. (213)	Herbert R. Heinrich	1,000.00	309	Fred J. Krick	150.00
1. O. (245)	Charles F. Hitzeman	1,000.00	333	Harold H. Scamman	1,000.00
1. O. (254)	George Chalmers	1,000.00	342	Fred V. Sandford	1,000.00
1. O. (411)	Charles Woodruff	300.00	349	Albert G. Depew	825.00
1. O. (595)	Oscar W. Phillips	1,000.00	360	Frank M. Rogers	1,000.00
1. O. (600)	Sam Wright	1,000.00	393	Max La Valla	1,000.00
1. O. (713)	Arthur Glassford	1,000.00	449	Clark E. Robbins	1,000.00
1. O. (713)	Christian E. Skyrum	1,000.00	460	Dan P. Williams	1,000.00
1. O. (953)	Clarence C. Haskell	1,000.00	467	David Thomas Ingram	95.00
1. O. (1245)	Rudolph Seiler	1,000.00	492	C. P. Lelierre	1,000.00
1	Robert Joseph Bennett	475.00	501	Isadore Goldowsky	333.33
1	Frank A. Blum	1,000.00	513	Edward E. Coover	1,000.00
2	James Flynn	1,000.00	519	Fred Deed	1,000.00
3	Max Greenfield	1,000.00	621	Russell Pugh	1,000.00
3	Frank J. Hubertus	1,000.00	574	Joseph P. Guider	1,000.00
3	James A. Maher	1,000.00	586	Roland Dugal	650.00
3	Manuel Montane	1,000.00	605	M. P. Yarbrough	300.00
3	Herbert G. Wauzerin	1,000.00	613	Edwin Brown	500.00
5	William J. Connery	1,000.00	613	Edwin N. Brown	500.00
5	Harry T. King	1,000.00	634	Robert G. Lawson	1,000.00
8	Walter W. Selum	1,000.00	650	Alphonse Ducet	1,000.00
8	Henry A. Lemke	1,000.00	659	Fabron Brazil	500.00
8	Charles C. Swyers	1,000.00	663	Anthony Wutt	1,000.00
9	Orville F. Zehner	1,000.00	683	Clemence Schirtzinger	1,000.00
11	Robert Lee Knight	1,000.00	692	Clyde Short	1,000.00
11	R. W. Savage	1,000.00	734	Isaac Henry Flora	1,000.00
11	Vincent Soule	1,000.00	747	Clayton D. Durns	1,000.00
11	Fritz Carl Tranger	1,000.00	750	Robert H. Stewart	1,000.00
11	Joshua D. Watson	1,000.00	761	Steen Ostroski	1,000.00
18	Martin O. Dennis	1,000.00	783	Darold Shepherd	300.00
27	George Hilbert Green	1,000.00	809	Lawrence J. Murphy	1,000.00
28	Herbert W. Schnitker	650.00	889	William E. Koon	150.00
31	Fred P. Moeding	1,000.00	948	Ethell E. Linta	500.00
38	Edward J. Zibell	1,000.00	1021	Howard House	1,000.00
38	Clinton Segerlund	1,000.00	1212	Jerome E. Kenmore	300.00
40	James Ward	1,000.00	1271	Austin L. Langbeck	300.00
46	Kenneth Erickson	1,000.00	1302	Robert M. Butcher	475.00
46	Thomas P. Farrell	300.00	1317	Forest M. Walters	650.00
46	Roy John McLay	333.34	1324	Eugene J. Sullivan	1,000.00
48	Albert L. Houser	1,000.00	1392	Hamer E. Brown	1,000.00
51	Carl E. Oswald	825.00	1392	Sherrill Ferguson	650.00
51	Glenn Ore	1,000.00	1426	Edward T. Ruddy	1,000.00
58	James O. Alexander	1,000.00	1571	Hugo Otto Forster	1,000.00
68	Harry T. Long	1,000.00			
73	Clarence D. Heitt	1,000.00			
Total					\$116,761.67

The deep blue reminds them of truth and faith, one for another and extended to other peoples of the world.

The stars are a symbol of our native states—48 of them strong and individual and free, bound together for the good of all. They serve as a reminder too of heaven, and call for a lifting up of spirits and aspirations.

Yes, there's more to the story than a bit of bright cloth. It was more than a bit of gay silk that Francis Scott Key saw waving in the breeze by the dawn's early light. It was the symbol, the life and the spirit of a nation and the people of that nation, strong and triumphant and free.

Poet James Whitcomb Riley expressed the feeling which all Amer-

icans carry deep in their hearts when he made Old Glory speak:

*Then the old banner leaped, like a sail in the blast,
And fluttered an audible answer at last. —*

And it spake, with a shake of the voice, and it said: —

By the driven snow-white and the living blood-red

Of my bars, and their heaven of stars overhead —

By the symbol conjoined of them all, skyward cast,

As I float from the steeple, or flap at the mast,

Or droop o'er the sod where the long grasses nod, —

My name is as old as the glory of God.

... So I came by the name of Old Glory.

(The poetry is taken from James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "The Name of Old Glory.")

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

HE IS NOT DEAD

I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead. He is just away.
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you—oh, you, who the wildest yearn
For an old-time step, and the glad return,
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here.
Think of him still as the same. I say,
He is not dead—he is just away.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Kind Father, once more we call upon Thee in our sorrow, to ask Thy mercy on our Beloved Brothers whom Thou has called home. Be gentle with them we beseech Thee, Lord, and let them know no pain or sorrow but only peace and happiness in the heavenly house which Thou hast prepared for them and for which they were created.

And dear Lord, keep their loved ones in Thy watchful care. Whisper to them the words of comfort which only Thou canst give and let them know their beloved dead are not lost to them—they are "just away" for a little while.

Help us, Father, to live good lives, to obey You, and always keep in mind the life with You for which we were destined from all eternity. Let us know and feel Thy love and Thy care so that we shall never fear death for ourselves or for any whom we love. Give us Thy peace and Thy understanding so we may always manifest that comforting philosophy—"He is not dead, he is just away"—for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Robert Bennett, L. U. No. 1

Born March 4, 1908

Initiated May 14, 1948

Died March 23, 1951

Joseph D. Brockman, L. U. No. 1

Born August 7, 1907

Initiated December 6, 1940

Died March 4, 1951

Christ Kumpf, L. U. No. 1

Initiated November 24, 1948

Died April 2, 1951

W. E. Blinco, L. U. No. 17

Born 1887

Initiated July 24, 1922

Died March, 1951

Harry C. Conroy, L. U. No. 18

Initiated November 18, 1938

Died February 1, 1951

M. O. Dennis, L. U. No. 18

Born December 25, 1891

Reinitiated February 2, 1937

Died March 14, 1951

John J. O'Connor, L. U. No. 41

Born April 6, 1906

Initiated August 8, 1944

Died April 21, 1951

Byno Earl Davidson, L. U. No. 66

Born November 30, 1903

Reinitiated October 17, 1935

Died March 1, 1951

Robert E. Stewart, L. U. No. 107

Born September 17, 1910

Reinitiated January 3, 1947

Died March, 1951

Fred H. Goldsmith, L. U. No. 124

Born September 1, 1883

Initiated November 6, 1905

Died March 26, 1951

Arthur F. Hewitt, L. U. No. 124

Born August 20, 1882

Initiated November 13, 1917

Died March 15, 1951

L. V. Wilson, L. U. No. 124

Born April 5, 1876

Initiated May 19, 1908

Died April 4, 1951

Albert B. Bona, L. U. No. 160

Born October 5, 1897

Initiated February 17, 1937

Died March 31, 1951

John Seleski, L. U. No. 160

Born November 15, 1887

Initiated February 17, 1937

Died March 17, 1951

Adam Clements, L. U. No. 230

Initiated October 9, 1943

Died March 29, 1951

George L. Meyers, L. U. No. 263

Born August 3, 1899

Initiated September 3, 1919

Died April 12, 1951

E. J. Bales, L. U. No. 309

Born May 3, 1894

Initiated June 29, 1922

Died April 14, 1951

Vincent M. Coyne, L. U. No. 310

Born July 3, 1893

Initiated October 2, 1943 in L. U.

No. 79

Died March 3, 1951

Harold H. Scammon, L. U. No. 333

Born October 2, 1889

Initiated June 5, 1942

Died March 25, 1951

Fred V. Sanford, L. U. No. 342

Initiated December 1, 1941

Died April, 1951

Edward Elkins, L. U. No. 349

Born July 23, 1902

Reinitiated October 18, 1940

Died February 18, 1951

Ezra V. Percival, L. U. No. 349

Born December 25, 1888

Initiated September 7, 1941 in L. U.

No. 183

Died February 11, 1951

Gerald R. Shatford, L. U. No. 353

Born September 14, 1909

Initiated January 16, 1946

Died March 4, 1951

Percy A. Musselman, L. U. No. 380

Born November 14, 1900

Initiated May 10, 1939

Died January 15, 1951

Darwin E. Watts, L. U. No. 380

Born June 28, 1908

Initiated October 8, 1941

Died February 22, 1951

Grace L. Manz, L. U. No. 381

Born October 29, 1895

Reinitiated January 30, 1949

Died April 12, 1951

Richard C. Stolte, L. U. No. 381

Born August 4, 1928

Initiated August 25, 1948

Died April 21, 1951

R. J. Schussler, L. U. No. 465

Initiated August 26, 1937

Died March, 1951

Edward E. Coover, L. U. No. 513

Born October 11, 1887

Initiated May 21, 1937

Died March 11, 1951

Herbert A. Taylor, L. U. No. 611

Born March 11, 1889

Initiated June 12, 1937 in L. U.

No. 902

Died March 18, 1951

Clemence Schirtzinger, L. U. No. 683

Born August 7, 1892

Reinitiated September 23, 1926

Died April 2, 1951

Anton Fucik, L. U. No. 713

Initiated June 21, 1946

Died March, 1951

Henry Hoff, L. U. No. 713

Reinitiated April 23, 1926

Died March, 1951

William M. Laffavier, L. U. No. 716

Born June 16, 1905

Initiated July 19, 1939

Died February 22, 1951

Charles H. Stone, L. U. No. 716

Born February 16, 1919

Initiated October 16, 1940

Died March, 1951

Dorothy M. Barron, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated July 19, 1940

Died March, 1951

Lester Clemons, L. U. No. 1061

Born February 19, 1913

Initiated May 15, 1949

Died March, 1951

E. D. Burton, L. U. No. 1141

Initiated April 11, 1941

Died March, 1951

B. S. Halsema, L. U. No. 1141

Born February 17, 1885

Initiated August 29, 1915 in L. U.

No. 460

Died January 7, 1951

Keith A. Wells, L. U. No. 1405

Initiated June 20, 1950

Died March 25, 1951

Garrett Vanderbeck, L. U. No. 1470

Born August 20, 1921

Initiated March 1, 1949

Died March 31, 1951

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Total \$_____

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Address _____

Local Union No. _____

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Button1.50



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(5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
35, 40 and 45 years)

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Button2.00



Gold Plated Auxil-
iary Pin
(for ladies)......50

10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button1.75



- No. 1—Gold Filled Emblem
Gilt Tie Clasp.....\$1.00
- No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 1.50
- No. 3—Gold Rolled Pin... .75
- No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel
Button75
- No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 1.75
- No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 2.00
- No. 8—Tie Slide 4.00
- No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring * ..12.00
- No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge
of Honor (shown)... 2.50
(5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
35, 40 and 45 years)
- No. 12—Tie Clasp 4.50
- No. 13—Gold Plated Auxil-
iary Pin (shown) (for
ladies)50
- No. 15—Heavy 10 kt. Gold
Ring *20.00

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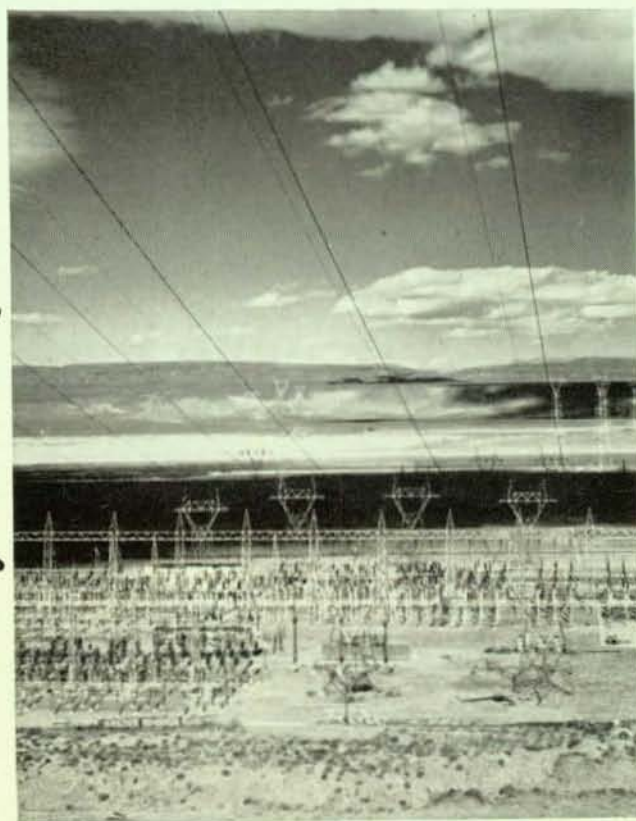
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